

On graphs containing few disjoint excluded minors. Asymptotic number and structure of graphs containing few disjoint minors K_4

Valentas Kurauskas*

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Abstract

Let $\text{Ex}\mathcal{B}$ be a minor-closed class of graphs with a set \mathcal{B} of minimal excluded minors. Kurauskas and McDiarmid (2012) studied classes \mathcal{A} of graphs that have at most k disjoint minors in \mathcal{B} , that is, at most k vertex disjoint subgraphs with a minor in \mathcal{B} . Denote by \mathcal{A}_n the class \mathcal{A} restricted to graphs on the vertex set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. In the case when all graphs in \mathcal{B} are 2-connected and $\text{Ex}\mathcal{B}$ excludes some fan (a path together with a vertex joined to each vertex on the path), they determined the asymptotics of $|\mathcal{A}_n|$ and properties of typical graphs in \mathcal{A}_n as $n \rightarrow \infty$. In particular, they showed that all but an exponentially small proportion of $G \in \mathcal{A}_n$ contain a set S of k vertices such that S is a \mathcal{B} -blocker, i.e., $G - S \in \text{Ex}\mathcal{B}$.

Here we consider the case when $\text{Ex}\mathcal{B}$ contains all fans. Firstly, for good enough \mathcal{B} we obtain results on asymptotics of $|\mathcal{A}_n|$. For example, we give a sufficient condition for the sequence $y_n = (|\mathcal{A}_n|/n!)^{1/n}$ to have a limit (a growth constant) as $n \rightarrow \infty$. A \mathcal{B} -blocker Q of G is redundant if for each $x \in Q$, $Q \setminus \{x\}$ is still a \mathcal{B} -blocker. Let R_n be a graph drawn uniformly at random from \mathcal{A}_n . For large enough constant k we show that the upper limit of y_n is realised by the subclass of graphs that have a redundant \mathcal{B} -blocker Q of size $2k + 1$, and there are $n' \rightarrow \infty$ such that $R_{n'}$ has no \mathcal{B} -blocker smaller than $2k$ with probability $1 - e^{-\Omega(n')}$. Secondly, we explore the structure of graphs that have at most k disjoint minors K_4 (i.e., $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$). For $k = 0$ this is the class of series-parallel graphs. For $k = 1, 2, \dots$ we show that there are constants c_k, γ_k , such that $|\mathcal{A}_n| = c_k n^{-5/2} \gamma_k^n n! (1 + o(1))$. We prove that the random graph R_n with probability $1 - e^{-\Omega(n)}$ has a redundant $\{K_4\}$ -blocker Q of size $2k + 1$ and each vertex of Q has a linear degree. Additionally, we consider the case $\mathcal{B} = \{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$ related to outerplanar graphs.

*Vilnius University, Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics, Didlaukio 47, LT-08303 Vilnius, Lithuania.

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1 Introduction

In this paper calligraphic letters such as $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \dots$ will denote classes of objects, mostly classes of labelled graphs or graphs where some vertices are distinguished and/or unlabelled; these classes will always be closed under isomorphism. We denote by $\mathcal{A}_n, \mathcal{B}_n, \dots$ the respective classes restricted to objects (graphs) of size n with labels $[n] = \{1, \dots, n\}$.

A class of graphs is called *proper*, if it is not the class of all graphs. Each proper minor-closed class of graphs \mathcal{A} is *small*, that is, the supremum as $n \rightarrow \infty$ of the sequence

$$\left(\frac{|\mathcal{A}_n|}{n!} \right)^{1/n} \quad (1)$$

is finite [20], see also [11]. If the above sequence converges to $\gamma \in [0, \infty)$, we say that \mathcal{A} has a *growth constant* $\gamma = \gamma(\mathcal{A})$.

A minor-closed class of graphs is called *addable*, if each excluded minor is 2-connected. McDiarmid, Steger and Welsh [18] showed that any proper addable minor-closed class has a growth constant, further properties for such classes were obtained by McDiarmid [17]. Bernardi, Noy and Welsh [3] asked whether every proper minor-closed class \mathcal{A} of graphs has a growth constant.

For any class of graphs \mathcal{A} we denote the upper and lower limits of (1) by $\overline{\gamma}(\mathcal{A})$ and $\underline{\gamma}(\mathcal{A})$ respectively. Also, let $\rho(\mathcal{A})$ denote the radius of convergence of the exponential generating function A of \mathcal{A} . Of course, $\overline{\gamma}(\mathcal{A}) = \rho(\mathcal{A})^{-1}$ (if we assume that $0^{-1} = \infty$).

Given a set of graphs \mathcal{B} , a set $Q \subseteq V(G)$ is called a *\mathcal{B} -blocker* (or a *\mathcal{B} -minor-blocker*) for a graph G if $G - Q \in \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$, i.e., $G - Q$ has no minor in the set \mathcal{B} . We call a \mathcal{B} -blocker Q of a graph G *redundant* (“0-redundant”, in the terminology of [16]) if for each vertex $v \in Q$ the set $Q \setminus \{v\}$ is still a \mathcal{B} -blocker for G . We denote the class of graphs that have a redundant \mathcal{B} -blocker of size k by $\text{rd}_k \mathcal{B}$. For a graph H , we will often abbreviate $\text{Ex } \{H\}$ to $\text{Ex } H$, $\text{rd}_k \{H\}$ to $\text{rd}_k H$, etc.

Let $\text{apex}^k \mathcal{A}$ denote the class of all graphs such that by deleting at most k vertices we may obtain a graph in \mathcal{A} . Also, given a positive integer s call a graph G an *s -fan* if G is a union of a complete bipartite graph with parts A and B , where $|A| = s$, and a path P with $V(P) = B$. We call 1-fans simply *fans*. Given a positive integer k and a set of graphs \mathcal{B} we denote by $k\mathcal{B}$ the class of graphs consisting of k vertex disjoint copies of graphs in \mathcal{B} (with repetitions allowed). Thus $\text{Ex } (k+1)\mathcal{B}$ is the class of graphs that do

not have $k + 1$ vertex disjoint subgraphs H_1, \dots, H_{k+1} , each with a minor in \mathcal{B} .

A classical result related to our topic is the generalisation of Erdős and Pósa theorem by Robertson and Seymour [22]: given a planar graph H and any positive integer k there is a number $f(k)$, such that any graph, that has at most k disjoint minors H has an H -blocker of size at most $f(k)$. Another famous result by Robertson and Seymour says that each minor-closed class can be characterised by a finite set \mathcal{B} of *minimal excluded minors*, i.e. $\mathcal{A} = \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ (see, e.g., [8]).

The following theorem was proved in [15] (see also [14, 16]).

Theorem 1.1 *Let \mathcal{A} be a proper addable minor-closed class of graphs, with a set \mathcal{B} of minimal excluded minors. If \mathcal{A} does not contain all fans, then for each positive integer k , as $n \rightarrow \infty$*

$$|(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B})_n| = (1 + e^{-\Theta(n)})|(apex^k \mathcal{A})_n|. \quad (2)$$

Suppose $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ is addable but contains all fans. Then the class $apex^k(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}) \subseteq \text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ still seems a natural candidate to be the dominating subclass of $\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$. However, it was shown in [15] that for such \mathcal{B} the above theorem fails, at least for large k . Our first theorem shows that a very different subclass determines the convergence radius of $\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$, namely, the class $\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B}$. Clearly, $\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B} \subseteq \text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$: if Q is a redundant blocker for G and $|Q| = 2k+1$ then each subgraph of G with a minor in \mathcal{B} uses at least two vertices of Q , so we can find no more than k disjoint such subgraphs.

Theorem 1.2 *Let \mathcal{A} be a proper addable minor-closed class of graphs, with a set \mathcal{B} of minimal excluded minors and growth constant γ . Suppose \mathcal{A} contains all fans, but not all 2-fans, nor all complete bipartite graphs $K_{3,t}$.*

Then there is a positive integer $k_0 = k_0(\mathcal{B})$ such that the following holds. Let k be a positive integer. If $k \geq k_0$,

$$\rho(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}) = \rho(\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B}) < \rho\left((\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}) \cap apex^{2k-1} \mathcal{A}\right).$$

If $k < k_0$, the class $\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ has a growth constant $2^k \gamma$. Furthermore, if $\rho(\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B})^{-1} < 2^k \gamma$ then (2) holds.

For $t \geq 4$ we denote by W_t a wheel graph on t vertices. Some examples of classes \mathcal{A} for which Theorem 1.2 applies are $\text{Ex } K_4$, $\text{Ex } K_{2,t}$ for $t \geq 3$, $\text{Ex } W_5$, and $\text{Ex } \{K_{3,t}, F_s\}$, where $t \geq 2$, $s \geq 5$ and F_s is a 2-fan on s vertices. The conditions of Theorem 1.2 are not satisfied for, say, $\mathcal{A} = \text{Ex } W_6$. We believe

that these conditions can be weakened. For example, it may be possible to drop the requirement that \mathcal{A} does not contain all graphs $K_{3,t}$, to get an assumption similar to the one of Theorem 1.1. We also believe that for $k \geq k_0$ the fraction of graphs in $(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B})_n$ that are not in $(\text{rd}_{2k+1}\mathcal{B})_n$ is exponentially small.

Let \mathcal{A} be an addable class of graphs. In [18], two properties are fundamental in the proof that \mathcal{A} has a growth constant. First, the class \mathcal{A} is *decomposable*, meaning that G is in \mathcal{A} if and only if each component of G is. Second, \mathcal{A} is *bridge-addable*, i.e., it is closed under adding bridges between distinct components. Classes $\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ are bridge-addable, but not decomposable. Theorem 1.2 reduces the problem of proving that a growth constant of $\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ exists, to the analogous problem for the class $\text{rd}_{2k+1}\mathcal{B}$. Graphs in $\text{rd}_{2k+1}\mathcal{B}$ with a fixed redundant blocker can be represented by a decomposable class of coloured graphs, see Section 4.

With stronger conditions on \mathcal{A} , this allows us to prove the following.

Theorem 1.3 *Let k be a positive integer and let \mathcal{A} be a proper addable minor-closed class of graphs with a set \mathcal{B} of minimal excluded minors. Suppose each graph in \mathcal{B} is 3-connected, \mathcal{A} does not contain all 2-fans, nor all complete bipartite graphs $K_{3,t}$, nor all wheels. Then $\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ has a growth constant.*

Classes \mathcal{A} that satisfy the condition of Theorem 1.3 are, for instance, $\text{Ex } K_4$ and $\text{Ex } W_5$, but not $\text{Ex } K_{2,3}$.

Recall that series-parallel graphs are exactly the class $\text{Ex } K_4$. Asymptotic counting formulas and other properties of series-parallel and outerplanar graphs were obtained by Bodirsky, Giménez, Kang and Noy [6]; the degree distribution was studied by Bernasconi, Panagiotou and Steger [4] and Drmota, Noy and Giménez [9]. Our next main result concerns the number of graphs, not containing a minor isomorphic to $k+1$ disjoint copies of K_4 (i.e., $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$).

Theorem 1.4 *Let k be a positive integer. We have*

$$|(\text{Ex}(k+1)K_4)_n| = (1 + e^{-\Theta(n)})|(\text{rd}_{2k+1}K_4)_n|.$$

There are constants $c_k > 0$ and $\gamma_k > 0$, such that

$$|(\text{rd}_{2k+1}K_4)_n| = c_k n^{-5/2} n! \gamma_k^n (1 + o(1)).$$

Furthermore, $\gamma_1 = 23.5241\dots$

The proof of the above theorem yields the following facts about the structure of typical graphs without a minor isomorphic to $(k+1)K_4$. Given a class of graphs \mathcal{A} , we write $R_n \in_u \mathcal{A}$ to mean that R_n is a uniformly random graph drawn from \mathcal{A}_n .

Theorem 1.5 *Let k be a positive integer and let $R_n \in_u \text{Ex}(k+1)K_4$.*

- (a) *There is a constant $a_k > 0$, such that with probability $1 - e^{-\Theta(n)}$, the graph R_n has a unique redundant K_4 -blocker Q of size $2k+1$, each vertex in Q has degree at least $a_k n$, and any K_4 -blocker Q' with $|Q \setminus Q'| > 1$, has at least $a_k n$ vertices.*
- (b) *The probability that R_n is connected converges to $p_k = A(\gamma_k^{-1})$ where A is the exponential generating function of $\text{Ex } K_4$ and γ_k is as in Theorem 1.4.*

Let us point out that the complete asymptotic distribution of the ‘fragment’ graph of R_n (R_n minus its largest component) and the asymptotic Poisson distribution of the number of components in R_n can be easily obtained (in terms of A and γ_k) using results from [17]. Furthermore, the expected number of vertices not in the largest component of R_n is $O(1)$, this holds more generally for random graphs from any bridge-addable class [17]. We provide an approach to evaluate γ_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots$ numerically to arbitrary precision. Then p_k can be numerically evaluated using results of [6].

The proof of Theorem 1.4 is much more complicated than the proof in the case $\mathcal{B} = \{K_3\}$ in [16] or the more general Theorem 1.1. When $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ does not contain all fans, a random graph from $(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B})_n$ essentially consists of a random graph in $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ on $n - k$ vertices and k apex vertices with their neighbours chosen independently at random, each with probability $1/2$ [15]. Meanwhile, if Q is a redundant blocker for $G \in \text{Ex}(k+1)K_4$, then the possible neighbours of a vertex $v \in Q$ depend on the series-parallel graph $G - Q$. To solve this, we obtain decompositions of the dominating subclass of $\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B}$ into tree-like structures and analyse the corresponding generating functions.

In our last result we look at classes $\text{Ex}(k+1)\{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$. For $k = 0$, this corresponds to outerplanar graphs.

Theorem 1.6 *Let $\mathcal{B} = \{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$. The class $\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ has a growth constant γ'_k for each $k = 1, 2, \dots$. We have*

$$\gamma'_1 = \gamma(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})) = 2\gamma(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}) > \gamma(\text{rd}_3 \mathcal{B})$$

and for a positive constant c

$$|(\text{Ex } 2\mathcal{B})_n| = cn^{-3/2} \gamma_1^n n! (1 + o(1)).$$

However, for any $k \geq 2$

$$\gamma'_k = \gamma(\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B}) > \gamma(\text{apex}^k(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}))$$

and

$$|(\text{Ex } (k+1)\mathcal{B})_n| = e^{\Omega(n^{1/2})} \gamma_k^n n!$$

The first few values are $\gamma'_1 = 14.642\dots$, $\gamma'_2 = 34.099\dots$, $\gamma'_3 = 130.023\dots$, and for $k \geq 2$ γ'_k admits a closed-form expression.

The last theorem shows that Theorem 1.2 does not hold in general with $k_0 = 1$. The unusual subexponential factor for $k \geq 2$ shows up because the underlying structure of typical graphs in $\text{rd}_{2k+1} \{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$ is “path-like”, whereas it is “tree-like” for graphs in $\text{rd}_{2k+1} K_4$, see Section 7.2 below.

Half of the paper consists of structural results which yield general theorems (i.e., Theorem 1.2 and Theorem 1.3) with rough asymptotics. The other half is a study of the specific case $\text{Ex } (k+1)K_4$, which requires knowledge of the structure of the class of series-parallel graphs and analysis of specific generating functions, but yields much sharper conclusions (Theorem 1.4).

In Section 3 we prove our key structural lemmas and Theorem 1.2. Section 4 is similar, using a superadditivity argument as in [18], we prove Theorem 1.3 there. In Section 5, we explore the rich structure of the classes $\text{rd}_{2k+1} K_4$, which we then translate into generating functions and apply analytic combinatorics to get the growth constant when $k = 1$. In Section 6 we count graphs obtained from unrooted Cayley trees where edges, internal vertices and leaves may be replaced by graphs from different classes. Then, in Section 7 we complete the proof of Theorem 1.4 and present Figure 9 illustrating the structure of typical graphs in $\text{Ex } 2K_4$ together with a short intuitive explanation. In Section 8 we prove Theorem 1.6. Finally, in Section 9 we discuss open questions that arise from this work and give some concluding remarks.

2 Definitions

2.1 Definitions for coloured graphs

Let $t \geq 0$ be a fixed integer. We will consider $\{0, 1\}^t$ -coloured graphs G where each vertex $v \in V(G)$ is assigned a colour

$$\text{col}(v) = \text{col}_G(v) = (\text{col}_1(v), \dots, \text{col}_t(v)) \in \{0, 1\}^t.$$

We say that $v \in V(G)$ has colour i if $\text{col}_i(v) = 1$. We denote by $\text{Col}(v) = \text{Col}_G(v) = \{k : c_k(v) \neq 0\}$ the set of all colours of v , similarly let $\text{Col}(G)$ be the union of $\text{Col}_G(v)$ for all $v \in V(G)$. Also, denote by $N(G)$ the uncoloured graph obtained by removing all colours from G . Whenever t is clear from the context or not important, we will call $\{0, 1\}^t$ -coloured graphs just *coloured graphs* or simply *graphs*. We call a vertex $v \in V(G)$ *coloured* if $\text{Col}_G(v) \neq \emptyset$.

Let G be a $\{0, 1\}^t$ -coloured graph. Given a set $L = \{s_1, \dots, s_t\}$ such that $s_1, \dots, s_t \notin V(G)$ and $s_1 < \dots < s_t$, we can obtain an (uncoloured) graph G^L on vertex set $V(G) \cup L$ by connecting s_i to each vertex $v \in V(G)$ that has colour i . We call G^L an *extension* of G . We denote by $\text{Ext}(G)$ the set of all extensions G^L of G such that $|L| = t$, and denote by $\text{ext}(G)$ an arbitrary representative of $\text{Ext}(G)$.

For a $\{0, 1\}^t$ -coloured graph G we define the contraction operation in the standard way (see, e.g., [8]) with the addition that the vertex w obtained from contracting an edge $uv \in E(G)$ has colours $\text{Col}(w) = \text{Col}(u) \cup \text{Col}(v)$. A $\{0, 1\}^t$ -coloured graph H is a *subgraph* of G if H is a subgraph of G , if the colours are ignored, and for each $v \in V(H)$ we have $\text{Col}_H(v) \subseteq \text{Col}_G(v)$. H is a *coloured minor* of G if it can be obtained by contraction and subgraph operations from G .

When a (coloured) graph G has $V(G) \subseteq [n]$ for some positive integer n , we will usually assume that the new vertex w resulting from the contraction of an edge $e = xy$ has label $\min(x, y)$, so that $V(G/e) \subseteq [n]$. For a (coloured) graph G and $J \subseteq E(G)$ we will denote by G/J the graph resulting from the contraction of all of the edges in J . The operation G/J corresponds to a partition of $V(G)$ into a set of “bags” $\{\text{Bag}(v) : v \in V(G/J)\}$ where $\text{Bag}(v)$ is the set of vertices that contract to v . We call a subgraph H of G *stable* with respect to contraction of J in G if no pair of vertices of H is contracted into the same bag.

We say that two $\{0, 1\}^t$ -coloured graphs G' and G'' are *isomorphic* if there is a bijection $f : V(G') \rightarrow V(G'')$ such that $xy \in E(G')$ if and only if $f(x)f(y) \in E(G'')$ and $\text{Col}_{G'}(x) = \text{Col}_{G''}(f(x))$ for each $x \in V(G')$.

For a $\{0, 1\}^t$ -coloured graph G , we say that $S \subseteq V(G)$ has colour c if $c \in \text{Col}_G(v)$ for some $v \in S$. We say that G has colour c if $V(G)$ does. For a vertex $v \in V(G)$ we let $\Gamma(v) = \Gamma_G(v)$ denote the set of neighbours of v in G . It will be convenient to call the colours 1, 2 and 3 *red, green and blue* respectively.

Let C be the set of cut points of G and let \mathcal{B} be the set of its blocks. Fix $r \in V(G)$. Then the tree T_r with vertex set $C \cup \{r\} \cup \mathcal{B}$ and edges given by uB where $u \in C \cup \{r\}$, $B \in \mathcal{B}$ and $u \in V(B)$ will be called a *rooted block tree* of G , rooted at r . (This is a minor modification of the usual block tree, see [8].) We call graphs that are either 2-connected or isomorphic to K_2 *biconnected*.

For a graph G and a set S , we write $G \cap S = G[V(G) \cap S]$. For two graphs $G_1 = (V_1, E_1)$ and $G_2 = (V_2, E_2)$ we write $G_1 \cup G_2 = (V_1 \cup V_2, E_1 \cup E_2)$ and $G_1 \cap G_2 = (V_1 \cap V_2, E_1 \cap E_2)$.

2.2 Analytic combinatorics

We will apply the “symbolic method” of Flajolet and Sedgewick [12] to study the asymptotic number of graphs from various classes.

In this paper we follow the notational conventions used in [12]. The size of a graph G is the number of labelled vertices, while $V(G)$ refers to the set of all vertices of G , including the unlabelled (pointed) ones. The exponential generating function of $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \dots$ is denoted $A(x), B(x), \dots$ respectively. For instance, $A(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|\mathcal{A}_n|}{n!} x^n$. By \mathcal{Z} we denote the class of graphs consisting of a single vertex with a label, such that $Z(x) = x$.

We use the notation $\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B}$, $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$, $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{B})$ to denote the class of graphs obtained by the (disjoint) union, labelled product and composition operations respectively, see [12]. For a positive integer k , \mathcal{A}^k denotes the class consisting of a sequence of k disjoint members from \mathcal{A} , and we define \mathcal{A}^0 to be the class with exponential generating function $A^0(x) = 1$. We also refer to [12] for the formal definition of the class $\text{SET}(\mathcal{A})$ (obtained by taking arbitrary sets of elements of \mathcal{A} and appropriately relabelling), the class $\text{SEQ}(\mathcal{A})$ (obtained by taking any ordered sequence of elements of \mathcal{A} and appropriately relabelling), and classes $\text{SET}_{\geq k}(\mathcal{A})$ (sets of at least k elements) and $\text{SEQ}_{\geq k}$ (sequences of at least k elements). Given a positive integer k , we will denote by $k \times \mathcal{A}$ a combinatorial class with the counting sequence $(k|\mathcal{A}_n|, n = 0, 1, \dots)$.

To denote dependence of a class \mathcal{A} (or a generating function A) on a

parameter l we will use either superscript $\mathcal{A}^{<l>}$, \mathcal{A}^l or a subscript \mathcal{A}_l .¹

If \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} have identical counting sequences $|\mathcal{A}_n| = |\mathcal{B}_n|$ for $b = 0, 1, \dots$ we call \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} *combinatorially isomorphic* and write $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B}$. We note that most of the decomposition results of Section 5 and onwards yield a stronger kind of isomorphism than just the combinatorial one: we prove unique decompositions of graphs from one class into unions of subgraphs with disjoint sets of labels from other classes. This is important since many of our proofs rely on the structure of graphs.

3 Structural results for $\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$

3.1 The colour reduction lemma

The following simple lemma will be very useful in our structural proofs.

Lemma 3.1 *Let l be a non-negative integer. Let G be a $\{0, 1\}^2$ -coloured graph. Suppose G does not have $l+1$ disjoint connected subgraphs containing both colours. Then there is a set S of at most l vertices such that each component of $G - S$ has at most one colour.*

Proof For two new vertices $s, t \notin V(G)$ consider the extension $G' = G^{\{s, t\}}$. G' has $l+1$ internally disjoint paths from s to t if and only if G has $l+1$ disjoint connected subgraphs containing both colours. By Menger's theorem we may find a set S of at most l vertices in $V(G)$ such that S separates s from t in G' , and hence each component of $G - S$ can have at most one colour. \square

Given an integer s and a graph G , we define its *apex width of order s* , denoted $\text{aw}_s G$ as the maximum number j such that G has a minor H on $j+s$ vertices where H is a union of a tree T with $|V(T)| = j$ and a complete bipartite graph with parts $V(T)$ and $V(H) \setminus V(T)$. For a class of graphs \mathcal{A} we define $\text{aw}_s(\mathcal{A})$ to be the supremum of $\text{aw}_s(G)$ over $G \in \mathcal{A}$. In this paper we will only use the parameter aw_2 . For example, it is easy to check that its value for classes $\text{Ex } K_4$, $\text{Ex } K_{2,t}$ and $\text{Ex } K_5$ is 2, $t-1$ and ∞ respectively. In Section 3.4 below we give a condition to check if $\text{aw}_j(\mathcal{A})$ is finite.

Given integers s and t , $1 \leq s \leq t$ and a $\{0, 1\}^t$ -coloured graph G , define its *coloured apex width of order s* , denoted $\text{caw}_s(G)$, as the maximum number j , for which there are j pairwise disjoint connected subgraphs H_1, \dots, H_j

¹When this coincides with the notation for the elements \mathcal{A}_n in \mathcal{A} with labels in $[n]$ or with a power of a class \mathcal{A}^k , the meaning should be determined from the context.

of G that have at least s common colours, i.e., $|\text{Col}(H_1) \cap \dots \cap \text{Col}(H_j)| \geq s$. For a class of coloured graphs \mathcal{A} we define $\text{caw}_s(\mathcal{A})$ as the supremum of $\text{caw}_s(G)$ over the graphs $G \in \mathcal{A}$.

We state one of our key structural lemmas next. We assume that all graphs here have vertices in \mathbb{N} .

Lemma 3.2 (Colour reduction lemma) *Let $t \geq 2$ be an integer and let G be a connected $\{0, 1\}^t$ -coloured graph. Suppose $\text{caw}_2(G) \leq j$, for some non-negative integer j .*

Then there is a connected $\{0, 1\}^t$ -coloured graph G' and a set $J \subseteq E(G')$ of size at most $(j+1)^{t-1} - 1$ such that a) each component of $G' - J$ has at most one colour, b) $G'/J = G$ and c) each component of $G' - J$ is stable with respect to contraction of J in G' .

Proof We use induction on t . For $t = 2$ by Lemma 3.1 there is a set B of at most j vertices in G such that each component of $G - B$ has at most one colour. Denote by V_{green} the set of vertices that belong to a component of $G - B$ that has the green colour.

Let $G_0 = N(G[B])$. For each vertex $v \in B$ take a new vertex $v' \notin V(G)$; let $B' = \{v' : v \in B\}$. Now define a matching $J = \{vv' : v \in B\}$ on $|B| \leq j$ edges. Consider the $\{0, 1\}^2$ -coloured graph G_1 on the vertex set $B \cup B'$, with edges $E(G[B]) \cup J$ and colours

$$\text{Col}_{G_1}(v) = \{\text{red}\} \cap \text{Col}_G(v) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Col}_{G_1}(v') = \{\text{green}\} \cap \text{Col}_G(v).$$

for each $v \in B$.

Now let G' be the union of G_1 , $G - B$ and the set of edges $E_1 \cup E_2$ defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \{v'x : v \in B, x \in V_{\text{green}}, \text{ and } vx \in E(G)\}; \\ E_2 &= \{vx : v \in B, x \in V(G) \setminus (B \cup V_{\text{green}}), \text{ and } vx \in E(G)\}. \end{aligned}$$

In words, G' is obtained from G by splitting each vertex $v \in B$, so that one of the new vertices inherits the green colour of v (if it had that colour) and all neighbours of v in V_{green} while the other vertex inherits the rest of the neighbours of v . Obviously, $G'/J = G$ if we make sure that the newly created vertices v' have larger labels than those in $V(G)$. By our construction, J separates B and B' in G_1 and each component of $G' - J$ containing green colour can have vertices only in $V_{\text{green}} \cup B'$, thus each component of $G' - J$ has at most one colour.

Consider a component C of $G' - J$. Since J is a matching and each edge of J is between different components of $G' - J$, the contraction of J in G'

may not put two vertices of C into the same bag. This completes the proof for the case $t = 2$.

Suppose $t > 2$. Assuming that we have proved the claim for any $t' < t$, we now prove it with $t' = t$. Delete the colour t from G to get a $\{0, 1\}^{t-1}$ -coloured graph G_1 . By induction, there is a $\{0, 1\}^{t-1}$ -coloured graph G'_1 and a set of edges J_1 , such that $|J_1| \leq (j+1)^{t-2} - 1$, each component of $G'_1 - J_1$ has at most one colour, it is stable with respect to contraction of J_1 in G'_1 and $G'_1/J_1 = G_1$. For a vertex v of G'_1/J_1 , denote by $Bag(v)$ the set of vertices of G'_1 that contract to v .

Now let us return the colour t back as follows. For each vertex v of G that has colour t in G pick one vertex $v' \in Bag(v) \subseteq V(G')$ and add the colour t to $Col_{G'}(v')$: we obtain a $\{0, 1\}^t$ -coloured graph G_2 such that $G_2/J_1 = G$ and each component of $G_2 - J_1$ can have at most two colours.

Now since each component C of $G_2 - J_1$ is stable with respect to contraction of J_1 in G_2 , we have $caw_2(C) \leq caw_2(G) \leq j$. Thus, by symmetry, we can apply the already proved case $t = 2$ of the lemma to each such C to obtain a $\{0, 1\}^t$ -coloured graph C' and a set $J_C \subseteq E(C')$ of at most j edges, such that $Col(C) = Col(C')$, every component of $C' - J_C$ has at most one colour, is stable with respect to contraction of J_C in C' and $C'/J_C = C$. We assume that the labels for the new vertices are chosen so that they are larger than any label of G_2 and $V(C'_1)$ and $V(C'_2)$ remain disjoint for distinct components C_1 and C_2 of G_2 .

For any $v \in V(C'/J_C)$ denote by $Bag_C(v)$ the set of all vertices of C' that contract to v . Now for any edge $e = xy \in J_1$, let C_x and C_y be the components of $G_2 - J_1$ containing x and y respectively, and define $e' = x'y'$ where x' and y' are any vertices in $Bag_{C_x}(x)$ and $Bag_{C_y}(y)$ respectively. Set $J = \{e' : e \in J_1\} \cup \bigcup_C J_C$ where the union is over the components of $G_2 - J_1$. Finally, let G' be the graph obtained by adding J to the union of the disjoint graphs C' , for each component C of $G_2 - J_1$.

Clearly, each component of $G' - J$ has at most one colour. Now consider the operation G'/J in two stages: in the first stage contract all edges $\bigcup_C J_C$, in the second stage contract the edges in J_1 . Then at the first step we obtain the graph G_2 , and in the second step, we obtain the graph G . Furthermore, if \tilde{C} is a component of $G' - J$, then it is a component of $C' - J_C$ for some C . \tilde{C} is stable with respect to contraction of J_C in C' and C is stable with respect to contraction of J_1 in G_2 , therefore \tilde{C} is stable with respect to contraction of J in G' .

Also, since G is connected G_2 has at most $|J| + 1$ components. Therefore $|J| \leq |J_1| + (|J_1| + 1)j \leq (j+1)^{t-1} - 1$. \square

3.2 Redundant blockers

The main result of this section is the following lemma (cf. Lemma 1.6 of [15]).

Lemma 3.3 *Let k be a positive integer, and let \mathcal{A} be a proper addable minor-closed class with a set \mathcal{B} of minimal excluded minors. Suppose that $\text{aw}_2(\mathcal{A})$ is finite.*

Then there is a constant $c = c(\mathcal{B}, k)$ such that any graph in $\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ has a \mathcal{B} -blocker Q of size at most c and a set $S \subseteq Q$ of size at most $2k$ such that any subgraph H of G with $H \notin \mathcal{A}$ that meets Q in at most two points, also meets the set S .

The proof will follow from a slightly more general result, Lemma 3.4 below; we first need a few definitions. Given a graph G , a set of graphs \mathcal{B} and a set $Q \subseteq V(G)$, we say that Q is a (j, \mathcal{B}) -blocker of G if G contains no subgraph H , such that $H \notin \text{Ex}\mathcal{B}$ and $|V(H) \cap Q| \leq j$. We say that Q is a (j, s, \mathcal{B}) -blocker of G if (a) Q is a \mathcal{B} -blocker for G and (b) G does not contain s pairwise disjoint subgraphs $H_1, \dots, H_s \notin \text{Ex}\mathcal{B}$ where each H_i , $i = 1, \dots, s$ has at most j vertices in Q .

A graph H will be called \mathcal{B} -critical if $H \notin \text{Ex}\mathcal{B}$ but $H' \in \text{Ex}\mathcal{B}$ for any $H' \subset H$. Notice that if each graph in \mathcal{B} is 2-connected, then so is each \mathcal{B} -critical graph.

As in [15], we will use normal trees for our proofs. Let G be a graph, and let T be a rooted tree on the same vertex set $V(G)$, with root vertex r . The tree T induces a tree-ordering \leq_T on $V(G)$ where $u \leq_T v$ if and only if u is on the path from r to v in T . T is a *normal* tree for G if u and v are comparable for every edge uv of G (notice that we do not require that T is a subgraph of G). For $u \in V(T)$ we will denote by T_u the induced subtree of T on vertices $\{v : u \leq_T v\}$.

We say that u is above v (and v is below u) in T if $u <_T v$. Given a graph G and a normal tree T for G , for each vertex v of G we define its set $AA_T(v)$ of *active ancestors* by

$$AA_T(v) = \{u <_T v : \exists z \geq_T v \text{ with } uz \in E(G)\}.$$

and write $a_T(v) = |AA_T(v)|$. Kloks observed (see Theorem 3.1 of [15] for a proof) that the treewidth $\text{tw}(G)$ of a graph G satisfies

$$\text{tw}(G) = \min_{T \in \mathcal{T}} \max_{v \in V(G)} a_T(v) \tag{3}$$

where \mathcal{T} is the set of all normal trees for G .

Finally, denote by f^{*n} the n -th iteration of the function f , so that $f^{*0}(x) = x$ and $f^{*(n+1)}(x) = f(f^{*n}(x))$ for $n = 0, 1, \dots$.

Lemma 3.4 *Let k be a positive integer, let \mathcal{A} be a proper addable minor-closed class with a set \mathcal{B} of minimal excluded minors. Suppose that $\text{aw}_2(\mathcal{A}) \leq j$.*

*There are positive constants $c_1 = c_1(\mathcal{B})$ and $w = w(\mathcal{B})$ such that the following holds. Define a function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ by $f(q) = jc_1q^2 + jc_1wq$. Suppose Q is a non-empty $(2, k+1, \mathcal{B})$ -blocker for a graph G . Then there are sets $S, Q' \subseteq V(G)$, such that $S, Q \subseteq Q'$, $|S| \leq 2k$, $|Q' \setminus S| \leq f^{*k}(|Q|)$ and $Q' \setminus S$ is a $(2, \mathcal{B})$ -blocker for $G - S$.*

Proof of Lemma 3.3 The assumption that $\text{aw}_2(\mathcal{A}) < \infty$ implies that some planar graph, a 2-fan, is excluded from \mathcal{A} . By the theory of graph minors [22], see also [8] and Proposition 3.6 of [15], there is a constant $c' = c'(\mathcal{B}, k)$ such that every graph $G \in \text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ has a \mathcal{B} -blocker Q_0 of size at most c' (we may assume Q_0 is non-empty). Such a set Q_0 is clearly also a $(2, k+1, \mathcal{B})$ -blocker for G . Now Lemma 3.4 ensures that there is a \mathcal{B} -blocker Q of size at most $c = c(\mathcal{B}, k) = f^{*k}(c')$ and a set $S \subseteq Q$ of size at most $2k$ as required. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.4 We use two results from the theory of graph minors of Robertson and Seymour [22]: since \mathcal{A} excludes a planar graph (a 2-fan on $j+2$ vertices), the maximum treewidth over graphs in \mathcal{A} , denoted $w = w(\mathcal{B})$, is finite. Furthermore, the set \mathcal{B} is finite.

Let $c_1 = c_1(\mathcal{B})$ be the maximum number of components that can be created by removing three vertices from a \mathcal{B} -critical graph. Since there is a finite number of graphs in \mathcal{B} , the number c_1 is finite (see Lemma 5.2 in [15]). For example, we have $c_1(\{K_4\}) = 4$. Since \mathcal{A} is addable, we have $j \geq 1$ and $c_1 \geq 1$. The case $V(G) = Q$ is also trivial (take $S = \emptyset$ and $Q' = Q$), so we will assume $Q \subset V(G)$.

We will prove the lemma by induction on k . The case $k = 0$ is trivial: we may take $Q' = Q$ and $S = \emptyset$. Assuming the lemma holds for $0 \leq k < k'$, where k' is a positive integer, we prove it for $k = k'$.

By (3), the graph $G - Q$ has a (rooted) normal tree T with $\max_v a_T(v) \leq w$. Let r be the root of T . Form a set U of all such vertices $v \in V(G) \setminus Q$ for which there are some vertices $x, y \in Q \cup AA_T(v)$ that the subgraph of G induced on $V(T_v) \cup \{x, y\}$ has a minor in \mathcal{B} . Choose a vertex $u \in U$ with maximum distance from r in T . Let $R = Q \cup AA_T(u)$.

Let P be a set of minimum size such that $G[P \cup V(T_u)] \notin \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$. Then $|P| \in \{1, 2\}$. Fix a \mathcal{B} -critical graph H , such that $H \subseteq G[P \cup V(T_u)]$.

Consider the graph $G_1 = G[T_u] - u$. This graph consists of some connected components. Since $H \cap V(G_1) = H - (P \cup \{u\})$, the graph H has vertices in $t \leq c_1(\mathcal{B})$ such components. Call these components C_i , $i = 1, \dots, t$. Fix a pair $x, y \in R$ such that $\{x, y\} \cap P = \emptyset$. We claim, that for $i = 1, \dots, t$ there is a set of at most j vertices $D_i(x, y)$, such that in $C_i - D_i(x, y)$ no component has edges to both x and y .

Let us show why it is true. In the component C_i colour vertices adjacent to x red, and those adjacent to y green to obtain a $\{0, 1\}^2$ -coloured graph C'_i (vertices adjacent to both x and y are coloured $\{\text{red}, \text{green}\}$, and the remaining vertices are coloured \emptyset). Suppose C'_i has $j + 1$ disjoint connected subgraphs containing both colours. Then since $\text{aw}_2(\mathcal{A}) \leq j$ we would have that $G[\{x, y\} \cup V(C_i)] \notin \mathcal{A}$. But this contradicts to the choice of u : since T is normal, the vertices of the component C_i must be entirely contained in $V(T_{u'})$ for some $u' \in V(T_u - u)$, so $u' \in U$. Thus C'_i cannot have $j + 1$ connected subgraphs containing both colours, so we may apply Lemma 3.1 to find a suitable set $D_i(x, y)$ of size at most j .

Now define sets S_0, Q_1 as follows. If $|P| = 1$, let $S_0 = P \cup \{u\}$, otherwise, let $S_0 = P$. Set

$$Q_1 = ((Q \cup AA(T_u) \cup \{u\}) \setminus S_0) \cup \bigcup_{i \in [t], x, y \in R \setminus P, x \neq y} D_i(x, y).$$

Writing $q = |Q|$ and considering the cases $|P| = 1$ and $|P| = 2$ separately we get that

$$|Q_1| \leq jc_1(q - 1)(q - 2 + w) + q - 1 + w \leq f(q).$$

If Q_1 is a $(2, k, \mathcal{B})$ -blocker for $G - S_0$, then we can use induction to find sets $S', Q' \subseteq V(G) \setminus S_0$ such that $S', Q_1 \subseteq Q'$, $|S'| \leq 2(k - 1)$, $|Q' \setminus S'| \leq f^{*(k-1)}(|Q_1|) \leq f^{*k}(q)$ and $Q' \setminus S'$ is a $(2, \mathcal{B})$ -blocker for $G - S_0$. Then the lemma follows with $S = S' \cup S_0$ and Q' .

It remains to show that Q_1 is a $(2, k, \mathcal{B})$ -blocker for $G - S_0$. Assume this is not true. Let $\tilde{H} \subseteq G$ be a $k\mathcal{B}$ -critical subgraph of $G - S_0$ showing that Q_1 is not a $(2, k, \mathcal{B})$ -blocker: that is $\tilde{H} = H'_1 \cup \dots \cup H'_k$, where $H'_i \notin \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$, $i = 1, \dots, k$ are 2-connected and pairwise disjoint; and for each $i \in [k]$ we have $|V(H'_i) \cap Q_1| \leq 2$.

Now \tilde{H} and H may not be disjoint: otherwise Q would not be a $(2, k + 1, \mathcal{B})$ blocker for G . Let H' be a component of \tilde{H} which shares at least one vertex with H . Then $V(H') \cap V(H) \subseteq V(H) \setminus S_0 \subseteq V(T_u)$.

Suppose first that $V(H') \cap Q_1$ consists of a single vertex v . Note, that we must have $v \in Q \setminus S_0$. The graph $H' - v$ cannot be entirely contained in $G[V(T_u)]$. To see why, observe first that by our construction in this case $u \in S_0$. Since $H' - v$ is connected it must be entirely contained in one of the proper subtrees of T_u , but this contradicts our choice of u .

Thus $H' - v$ must have a vertex a in $V(T_u - u)$ and a vertex b in $G - (S_0 \cup Q_1 \cup V(T_u))$. The set $AA_T(u) \subseteq Q_1 \setminus \{v\}$ separates $V(T_u - u)$ from $G - (S_0 \cup Q_1 \cup V(T_u))$. On the other hand, there is a path from a to b in the connected graph $H' - v$: this is a contradiction.

Now suppose H' has exactly two vertices x, y in Q_1 .

First consider the case where $x, y \in Q \cup AA_T(u)$. Let a be a vertex in $V(H) \cap V(H')$. It cannot be $a = u$ since in this case we have that $|V(H') \cap Q_1| \geq 3$. It follows that $a \in V(C')$ where C' is a component of $C_i - D_i(x, y)$ for some $i \in \{1, \dots, t\}$. But C' cannot have edges to both x and y . This means that either x or y is a cut vertex in H' : this contradicts the fact that \tilde{H} is $k\mathcal{B}$ -critical.

If $x \in Q$ and $y \in D_i(x', y')$ for some pair $\{x', y'\}$, then suppose that $H' - x$ is contained in $G[V(T_u)]$. By the choice of the set P this means that $u \in S_0$. But since T is normal, this contradicts the definition of u . Otherwise, suppose that $H' - x$ has a vertex in $G - (S_0 \cup Q_1 \cup V(T_u))$. Since $AA_T(u) \subseteq Q_1 \setminus \{x, y\}$ we have that x must be a cut point in H' : this is a contradiction to the $k\mathcal{B}$ -criticality of \tilde{H} .

Finally, consider the case $x \in Q$ and $y = u$. Note, that the only case when $u \notin S_0$ by our construction is when there is no vertex z such that $G[V(T_u) \cup \{z\}]$ has a minor in \mathcal{B} . Thus H must contain at least one vertex in $G - (S_0 \cup Q_1 \cup V(T_u))$, and we saw earlier that it has a vertex in $(V(H) \setminus S_0) \subseteq V(T_u)$.

Again, each path in H' from $V(H') \cap V(T_u)$ to $V(H') \cap (V(G) \setminus (S_0 \cup Q_1 \cup T_u))$ must use x , since $AA_T(u) \subseteq Q_1 \setminus \{x, y\}$ separates T_u from the rest of $G - Q$. So we obtain a contradiction to the fact that H' is 2-connected. In all of the cases we obtained a contradiction, so we conclude that Q_1 must be a $(2, k, \mathcal{B})$ -blocker for $G - S_0$. \square

3.3 Blockers of size $2k$

We will need another definition. We call a \mathcal{B} -blocker Q of a graph G a (k, j, \mathcal{B}) -double blocker if there is a set $S \subseteq Q$ of size at most k , which is a redundant \mathcal{B} -blocker for $G - (Q \setminus S)$, and $Q \setminus S$ is a (j, \mathcal{B}) -blocker for $G - S$. Such a set S is called a *special set* of Q .

Lemma 3.5 *Let k, l be positive integers and let \mathcal{B} be the set of minimal excluded minors of a proper addable minor-closed class and assume that \mathcal{B} contains a planar graph. Then there is a positive constant $w = w(\mathcal{B})$ such that the following holds.*

Suppose $G \in \text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ has a \mathcal{B} -blocker Q of size at most q and a set $S \subseteq Q$ of size at most l such that $Q \setminus S$ is a $(2, \mathcal{B})$ -blocker for $G - S$. Then G can be represented as the union of two graphs, $G = G_1 \cup G_2$ where

- *the graph G_1 has an $(l, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker $Q_1 \supseteq Q$ of size at most $q + w + 1$, such that S is the special set;*
- *$G_2 \in \text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})$ and $Q \subseteq V(G_1) \cap V(G_2) \subseteq Q_1$.*

Proof The set \mathcal{B} contains a planar graph, so by the theory of graph minors, see [8, 22], the treewidth of $G - Q$ is bounded by a constant $w = w(\mathcal{B})$. Since the claim is trivial in the case $Q = V(G)$ (take $G_1 = G$, $Q_1 = Q$ and $G_2 = \bar{K}_Q$, where \bar{K}_Q is the empty graph on Q), we will assume that $Q \subset V(G)$. By the Klops theorem (3), $G - Q$ has a normal tree T such that the number of active ancestors satisfies $a_T(v) \leq w$ for each $v \in V(T)$. Denote by r the root of T .

Let U be the set of all vertices $v \in V(G - Q)$ such that $G[V(T_v) \cup \{x\}] \notin \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ for some $x \in S$. If $U = \emptyset$ then Q is itself an $(l, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker for G , so we may take $G_1 = G$ and $G_2 = \bar{K}_Q$. Now assume that U is non-empty. Let $u \in U$ be a vertex with maximum distance in T from the root r and let x_0 be a vertex in S showing that $u \in U$. Write $A = AA_T(u)$, let $G_1 = G[V(T_u) \cup Q \cup A]$, and let $G_2 = G - V(T_u)$. We claim that G_1 and G_2 are as required.

We have $V(G_1) \cap V(G_2) = Q \cup A$, so G_1 and G_2 share $|Q \cup A| \leq q + w$ vertices.

We will show that $Q_1 = Q \cup A \cup \{u\}$ is an $(l, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker for G_1 , and S is its special set. Indeed, using the assumption of the lemma, the set $Q_1 \setminus S = (Q \setminus S) \cup A \cup \{u\}$ is a $(2, \mathcal{B})$ -blocker for $G_1 - S$. Now suppose that $G[V(T_u - u) \cup \{z\}] \notin \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ for some $x \in S$. Let H be a \mathcal{B} -critical subgraph of $G[V(T_u - u) \cup \{x\}]$. Then, since T is normal, all vertices of the connected graph $H - x$ must be contained in $V(T_v)$ for some v strictly below u in T . This is a contradiction to the choice of u .

Finally observe that if $G_2 - x_0$ contains a minor in $k\mathcal{B}$ then since $V(T_u) \cup \{x_0\}$ and $V(G_2 - x_0)$ are disjoint, $G \notin \text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$. So $G_2 \in \text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})$ is as claimed. \square

In the proof of the next lemma and in much of the remaining part of the paper, we will find it more convenient to represent graphs with small

blockers as coloured graphs, where a colour class corresponds to a vertex in the blocker, and the set of colours of a vertex corresponds to the set of its neighbours in the blocker. What follows is an attempt to capture this formally.

Let r be a fixed integer. We call a graph G with r distinct distinguished vertices, or roots, an r -rooted graph. The roots will be labelled and ordered. We say that a class Π of r -rooted graphs is an r -property if Π is closed under isomorphism and under deleting edges between the roots. We say that an unrooted graph G has r -property Π if it is possible to root r of its vertices, so that the resulting r -rooted graph is in Π . We associate two classes with Π : the class \mathcal{A}_Π of uncoloured, unrooted graphs that have r -property Π and the class $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_\Pi$ of $\{0, 1\}^r$ -coloured graphs G , such that if $q_1 < \dots < q_r$ are not elements of $V(G)$, then $G^{\{q_1, \dots, q_r\}}$ with roots (q_1, \dots, q_r) belongs to Π .

The next proposition just spells out the well known fact that a class of rooted graphs has the same radius of convergence as the class of corresponding unrooted graphs.

Proposition 3.6 *Let Π be an r -property for some positive integer r . Then the sequence (1) for the class of rooted graphs Π , the class of unrooted graphs $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_\Pi$ and the class of $\{0, 1\}^r$ -coloured graphs $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} = \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_\Pi$ has the same set L of limit points, $L \subseteq [0; \infty]$.*

Proof The claim follows, since

$$|\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_n| \leq |\mathcal{A}_{n+r}| \leq |\Pi_{n+r}| \leq 2^{\binom{r}{2}}(n+r)_r |\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_n|,$$

and if (1) has a limit for a subsequence $(n_k, k = 1, \dots)$ for any of the classes, it has the same limit for the other two. \square

The most important r -property for us will be the property of having a redundant blocker of size r . Formally, given a set \mathcal{B} of graphs and a positive integer r , Π_0 is the set of all r -rooted graphs G , such that any subgraph of G containing just one of the roots of G is in $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$.

Define $\mathcal{A}_{r, \mathcal{B}} = \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{\Pi_0}$ and notice that $\mathcal{A}_{\Pi_0} = \text{rd}_r \mathcal{B}$. To keep the notation simpler, below we will omit the subscript \mathcal{B} , since the class \mathcal{B} will always be fixed. Proposition 3.6 implies that the $\rho(\mathcal{A}_r) = \rho(\text{rd}_r \mathcal{B})$. We will also denote by $\mathcal{C}^r = \mathcal{C}^{r, \mathcal{B}}$ the class of connected graphs in \mathcal{A}_r .

Given a set of graphs \mathcal{B} and a coloured graph G with $N(G) \in \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$, call a colour c *bad* for G (with respect to \mathcal{B}), if $N(G) \in \text{Ex } (\mathcal{B})$, but adding to G a new vertex x_c connected to every vertex $v \in V(G)$ which has colour c we produce a graph with a minor in \mathcal{B} . Otherwise, call c *good* for G . Notice,

that $G \in \mathcal{A}_k$ if and only if $N(G) \in \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ and $\text{Col}(G) \subseteq [k]$ and every colour is good for G .

Lemma 3.7 *Let k and r be positive integers, such that $k < r$, and let \mathcal{B} be a finite set of graphs. Suppose $\text{aw}_2(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})$ is finite. Let \mathcal{A} be the class of graphs that have a $(k, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker of size r . Then $\rho(\mathcal{A}) = \rho(\text{rd}_{k+1} \mathcal{B})$.*

Proof Let Π be the r -property for “containing a $(k, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker of size r ”, i.e., Π is the set of all graphs $G \in \mathcal{A}$ with r distinct roots q_1, \dots, q_r so that $\{q_1, \dots, q_r\}$ is a $(k, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker for G with a special set $\{q_1, \dots, q_k\}$. Then $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_\Pi$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} = \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_\Pi$ have the same radius of convergence by Proposition 3.6.

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ be the class of connected graphs in $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$. The exponential formula, see, i.e., [12], gives that for $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$[x^n] \tilde{\mathcal{C}}(x) \leq [x^n] \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(x) \leq [x^n] e^{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}(x)}$$

so $\rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}) = \rho(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})$. Similarly $\rho(\mathcal{C}^{k+1}) = \rho(\mathcal{A}_{k+1})$. Therefore by Proposition 3.6 it suffices to prove that

$$\rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}) = \rho(\mathcal{C}^k). \quad (4)$$

We have $\mathcal{C}_n^k \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n$, so $\rho(\mathcal{C}^k) \geq \rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})$. The difficult part is the opposite inequality. Our idea is to use the “Colour reduction lemma”, Lemma 3.2, to represent each graph in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ as a transformation of a finite set of disjoint graphs in \mathcal{C}^k .

Write $a = \text{aw}_2(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})$. Consider a $\{0, 1\}^r$ -coloured graph $G \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$. Let G' be a $\{0, 1\}^r$ -coloured graph obtained by removing the colours $\{1, \dots, k\}$ from G . Suppose $\text{caw}_2(G') > a$. Then for any set $L = \{l_1, \dots, l_r\}$ such that $l_1 < \dots < l_r$ and $L \cap V(G) = \emptyset$, the graph $G^L - \{l_1, \dots, l_k\}$ has a subgraph $H \notin \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ such that H has at most two vertices in $\{l_{k+1}, \dots, l_r\}$. But by the definition of $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ (and $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$), $\{l_{k+1}, \dots, l_r\}$ is a $(2, \mathcal{B})$ -blocker for $G^L - \{l_1, \dots, l_k\}$, a contradiction. Therefore $\text{caw}_2(G') \leq a$.

By Lemma 3.2, there is a graph G_1 obtained from the union of $\kappa \leq N = (a+1)^{r-k-1}$ disjoint graphs, each with at most one colour in $\{k+1, \dots, r\}$, and a set J of $m \leq N-1$ edges between these graphs, such that $G_1/J = G'$ and each component of $G_1 - J$ is stable with respect to G_1/J .

Now return the colours $\{1, \dots, k\}$ back: starting with the coloured graph G_1 , for each $c \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and each $v \in V(G_1/J)$, add c to the set of colours for one of the vertices $v' \in \text{Bag}(v)$. Denote the newly obtained graph by G'' . Then $G''/J = G$. Each component C of $G'' - J$ can have at most one colour $c \in \{k+1, \dots, r\}$, and so at most $k+1$ colours in total. Crucially,

if C contains a colour $c \in \{k+1, \dots, r\}$, we can map the colour c to $k+1$, and this yields a graph C' in \mathcal{C}^{k+1} . Why? Since C is stable with respect to contraction of J in G_1 (and also in G''), C is isomorphic to a (coloured) subgraph of G . If there was a colour $j \in \text{col}(C)$ which was bad for C , then it would be bad for G . But $G \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}$, this gives a contradiction.

Recall that we assume that a contraction of an edge xy produces a new vertex with label $\min(x, y)$. Thus, each graph $G \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n$ (as well as other graphs) can be obtained by choosing integers κ, l, m with $0 \leq l, m, \kappa - 1 \leq N - 1$, a graph $G_0 \in (\mathcal{C}^{k+1})_{n+l}^\kappa$, for each component of G_0 , mapping the colour $k+1$ to an arbitrary colour in $\{k+1, \dots, r\}$, adding a set J of m edges to G_0 and finally contracting them. Therefore we have

$$\left\lceil \frac{x^n}{n!} \right\rceil \tilde{C}(x) \leq \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \sum_{\kappa=1}^N \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} (n+l)^{2m} \left\lceil \frac{x^{n+l}}{(n+l)!} \right\rceil \left((r-k)C^{k+1} \right)^\kappa,$$

from which it follows that $\rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}) \geq \rho(\mathcal{C}^{k+1})$. \square

Lemma 3.8 *Let \mathcal{B} be any set of graphs. Let k and r be positive integers, $k \geq r$. Then*

$$\bar{\gamma}(\text{rd}_k \mathcal{B})^2 \leq \bar{\gamma}(\text{rd}_{k+r} \mathcal{B}) \bar{\gamma}(\text{rd}_{k-r} \mathcal{B}).$$

Proof By Proposition 3.6 it suffices to show that $\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{A}_k)^2 \leq \bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{A}_{k+r}) \bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{A}_{k-r})$ (see above for the definition of \mathcal{A}_k). Fix positive integers l, n . Note that $\mathcal{A}_0 = \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$. We can partition the class $\mathcal{A}_{l,n}$ (of $\{0, 1\}^l$ -coloured graphs on vertex set $[n]$) into $|\mathcal{A}_{0,n}|$ disjoint subclasses according to the underlying uncoloured graph $N(G)$ of $G \in \mathcal{A}_{l,n}$.

Given an uncoloured graph $G \in \mathcal{A}_0$, let X_G be the number of ways to add colour 1 so that the resulting $\{0, 1\}^l$ -coloured graph is in \mathcal{A}_1 . Since the constraint for redundant blockers involves only individual vertices, we can pick the sets of vertices coloured $1, 2, \dots, l$ independently, in X_G^l ways. Therefore

$$|\mathcal{A}_{l,n}| = \sum_{G \in \mathcal{A}_{0,n}} X_G^l.$$

We see that the equality also holds when $l = 0$. Choose G from $\mathcal{A}_{0,n}$ uniformly at random. Then $X = X_G$ is a random variable and $|\mathcal{A}_{l,n}| = |\mathcal{A}_{0,n}| \mathbb{E} X^l$. By the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality applied with random variables $X^{(l-r)/2}$ and $X^{(l+r)/2}$ we have

$$(\mathbb{E} X^l)^2 \leq \mathbb{E} X^{l+r} \mathbb{E} X^{l-r},$$

or

$$|\mathcal{A}_{l,n}|^2 \leq |\mathcal{A}_{l+r,n}| |\mathcal{A}_{l-r,n}|.$$

Now the claim follows by dividing each side by $(n!)^2$, raising to $1/n$ and considering the subsequence that realizes the upper limit of the left side. \square

Lemma 3.9 *Let \mathcal{A} be a proper addable minor-closed class of graphs with a set \mathcal{B} of minimal excluded minors. Suppose $\text{aw}_2(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})$ is finite and there is a positive integer k_0 such that*

$$r = \frac{\bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex } (k_0 + 1)\mathcal{B})}{\bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex } k_0\mathcal{B})} > 2.$$

Then for any $k \geq k_0$

$$\bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex } (k + 1)\mathcal{B}) = \bar{\gamma}(\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B}) \geq r \bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B}).$$

Proof In the proof we will need the following important consequence of the preceding lemmas.

Let t be a positive integer. By Lemma 3.3, every graph $G \in \text{Ex } (t + 1)\mathcal{B}$ has a \mathcal{B} -blocker Q , such that Q contains a set S of size at most $2t$ and $Q \setminus S$ is a $(2, \mathcal{B})$ -blocker for $G - S$. Furthermore, the size of Q is bounded by a constant $c = c(\mathcal{B}, t)$.

For any integer $j \geq 0$ write $\bar{\gamma}_j = \bar{\gamma}(\text{rd}_j \mathcal{B})$. Then

$$\bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex } (t + 1)\mathcal{B}) = \max(\bar{\gamma}_{2t+1}, \bar{\gamma}(\text{apex } (\text{Ex } t\mathcal{B}))). \quad (5)$$

Let us prove (5). Write $d = c + w$ where $w = w(\mathcal{B})$ is as in Lemma 3.5. We claim that for $n \geq d + 1$ we have

$$[x^n]A(x) \geq [x^n]A_1(x)A_2(x), \quad (6)$$

where $A(x)$, $A_1(x)$, $A_2(x)$ are exponential generating functions of $\text{Ex } (t + 1)\mathcal{B}$, the class \mathcal{A}_1 of graphs that have a $(2t, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker of size $d + 1$ with d rooted vertices, and the class \mathcal{A}_2 of graphs in $\text{apex } (\text{Ex } t\mathcal{B})$ which have d pointed (i.e., unlabelled, but distinguishable) vertices respectively.

(6) can be seen as follows. Given graphs $G_1 \in \mathcal{A}_1$ and $G_2 \in \mathcal{A}_2$ with disjoint labels we can obtain a new graph by identifying the i -th distinguished vertex of G_1 with the i -th distinguished vertex of G_2 for $i = 1, \dots, d$ and removing repetitive edges. By Lemma 3.5, the set of all resulting graphs will contain all graphs in $\text{Ex } (k + 1)\mathcal{B}$ of size at least $d + 1$. Note that if $G \in \text{Ex } (k + 1)\mathcal{B}$ has at least $d + 1$ vertices, we may assume that G_1, G_2

given by Lemma 3.5 are such that G_1 has exactly $d+1$ vertices, $|Q_1| = d+1$ and $|V(G_2) \cap V(G_1)| = d$; otherwise G_1, G_2 can be extended by including extra isolated vertices, and Q_1 can be extended by adding more vertices from $G_1 - Q_1$.

Now rooting or pointing a fixed number of vertices does not change the convergence radius of a class (see, i.e., Proposition 3.6), therefore A_1 has the convergence radius $\rho_1 = \bar{\gamma}_{2t+1}^{-1}$ by Lemma 3.7, A_2 has convergence radius $\rho_2 = \bar{\gamma}(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } t\mathcal{B}))^{-1}$, and by the theory of generating functions, see i.e., [12], the convergence radius ρ of A is at least $\min(\rho_1, \rho_2)$. Finally, ρ is exactly this, since both $\text{rd}_{2t+1}\mathcal{B}$ and $\text{apex}(\text{Ex } t\mathcal{B})$ are contained in $\text{Ex}(t+1)\mathcal{B}$.

We will also use a simple bound $\bar{\gamma}(\text{apex}(\mathcal{D})) \leq 2\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{D})$, which is valid for any class of graphs \mathcal{D} , since $|\text{apex}(\mathcal{D})_n| \leq n2^{n-1}|\mathcal{D}_{n-1}|$.

Let us now prove the lemma. We use induction on k . First consider the case $k = k_0$. We have $\bar{\gamma}(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k_0\mathcal{B})) \leq 2\bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex } k_0\mathcal{B}) < \bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex}(k_0+1)\mathcal{B})$ and so by (5), only one candidate to realize $\bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex}(k_0+1)\mathcal{B})$ remains:

$$\bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex}(k_0+1)\mathcal{B}) = \bar{\gamma}_{2k_0+1}.$$

Now let $k' > k_0$ be an integer, assume we have proved the lemma with $k < k'$, let us now prove the case $k = k'$.

We have $\bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B}) = \bar{\gamma}_{2k-1}$ by induction, therefore

$$\bar{\gamma}(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})) \leq 2\bar{\gamma}_{2k-1}.$$

Now Lemma 3.8 and induction yields

$$\bar{\gamma}_{2k+1} \geq \bar{\gamma}_{2k-1} \frac{\bar{\gamma}_{2k-1}}{\bar{\gamma}_{2k-3}} \geq r\bar{\gamma}_{2k-1}.$$

So finally

$$\bar{\gamma}_{2k+1} \geq r\bar{\gamma}_{2k-1} > 2\bar{\gamma}_{2k-1} \geq \bar{\gamma}(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B}))$$

and the claim follows by (5). \square

We are now ready to prove our first main theorem.

Proof of Theorem 1.2 We use the notation from Lemma 3.9. By Lemma 3.10 below, $\text{aw}_2(\mathcal{A}) < \infty$. As has been noticed in [15], since \mathcal{A} contains all fans, $\text{apex}^{2k+1}(\mathcal{P}) \subseteq \text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$, where \mathcal{P} is the class of paths. So we have $\underline{\gamma}(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}) \geq 2^{2k+1}$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots$. Also by Theorem 1.2 of [15], $\gamma(\text{apex}^k(\mathcal{A})) = 2^k\gamma$.

Let k_0 be the smallest positive integer, such that

$$\bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex}(k_0 + 1)\mathcal{B}) > \gamma(\text{apex}^{k_0}(\mathcal{A})).$$

Then for $1 \leq j < k_0$, by applying (5) j times we have

$$\bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex}(j + 1)\mathcal{B}) = 2^j \gamma.$$

Since $\text{apex}^j(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \text{Ex}(j + 1)\mathcal{B}$, it follows that $2^j \gamma$ is the growth constant of $\text{Ex}(j + 1)\mathcal{B}$. Thus

$$\bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex}(k_0 + 1)\mathcal{B}) > 2^{k_0} \gamma = 2\gamma(\text{Ex } k_0 \mathcal{B}),$$

therefore $\bar{\gamma}(\text{Ex}(k + 1)\mathcal{B}) = \bar{\gamma}(\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B})$ for all $k \geq k_0$ by Lemma 3.9.

Let us show that for $k \geq k_0$,

$$\bar{\gamma}\left((\text{Ex}(k + 1)\mathcal{B}) \cap \text{apex}^{2k-1}(\mathcal{A})\right) < \bar{\gamma}_{2k+1}.$$

By Lemma 3.9 we have

$$\bar{\gamma}(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k \mathcal{B})) \leq 2\bar{\gamma}_{2k-1} < \bar{\gamma}_{2k+1}.$$

So, using Lemma 3.8

$$\bar{\gamma}_{2k} \leq \sqrt{\bar{\gamma}_{2k+1} \bar{\gamma}_{2k-1}} \leq 2^{-1/2} \bar{\gamma}_{2k+1}.$$

Now apply Lemma 3.5 (with k, \mathcal{B} and $l = 2k - 1$), Lemma 3.7 and an inequality analogous to (5), to get

$$\bar{\gamma}\left((\text{Ex}(k + 1)\mathcal{B}) \cap \text{apex}^{2k-1}(\mathcal{A})\right) = \max(\bar{\gamma}_{2k}, \bar{\gamma}(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k \mathcal{B}))) < \bar{\gamma}_{2k+1}.$$

Finally, let us show that (2) holds in the case $\bar{\gamma}_{2k+1} < 2^k \gamma$. Note that, in such case $1 \leq k < k_0$. It cannot be that for some $j \in \{1, \dots, k - 1\}$ we have $\bar{\gamma}_{2j+1} > 2^j \gamma$, since Lemma 3.9 would imply that $\bar{\gamma}_{2k+1} > 2^k \gamma$. Similarly, if $\bar{\gamma}_{2j+1} = 2^j \gamma$, we would have $\bar{\gamma}_{2k+1} \geq 2^{k-j} \bar{\gamma}_{2j+1} \geq 2^k \gamma$ by Lemma 3.8. Thus $\bar{\gamma}_{2j+1} < 2^j \gamma$ for all $j = 1, \dots, k - 1$.

Trivially, $|(\text{Ex}(0 + 1)\mathcal{B})_n| = |\mathcal{A}_n| = |(\text{apex}^0(\mathcal{A}))_n|$. Using Lemma 4.11 (given in Section 4.2 below) and induction, we get that for $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$

$$|(\text{Ex}(j + 1)\mathcal{B})_n| = |(\text{apex}^j(\mathcal{A}))_n|(1 + e^{-\Theta(n)}).$$

□

3.4 When is apex width finite?

In Section 3.1 we introduced the apex width parameter, which is not standard. Here we present a characterisation of classes with bounded apex width in terms of excluded minors.

Lemma 3.10 *Let \mathcal{A} be a minor-closed class. Then $\text{aw}_j(\mathcal{A}) < \infty$ if and only if some j -fan and some bipartite graph $K_{j+1,t}$ does not belong to \mathcal{A} .*

For stating Theorem 1.3 in terms of minors, we will need another lemma.

Lemma 3.11 *Let \mathcal{A} be a minor-closed class such that $\text{aw}_2(\mathcal{A}) < \infty$. Then the following two statements are equivalent.*

- (1) *There is a constant c such that for each $G \in \mathcal{A}$ and each $v \in V(G)$, if $G - v$ is 2-connected then the degree of v in G is at most c .*
- (2) *Some wheel does not belong to \mathcal{A} .*

To prove the above lemmas, we need a few simple preliminary results. Recall that the *height* of a rooted tree is the number of edges in the longest path starting from the root. A *leaf* of a rooted tree is a vertex of degree 1, which is not the root. A straightforward fact is:

Lemma 3.12 *Let T be a rooted tree of size n , height h and with l leaves. Then $lh \geq n - 1$.*

For positive integers j and s , denote by F_s^j the j -fan on s vertices. Also, let $K_{j,s}^*$ denote a graph obtained from the union of a $K_{j,s}$ and a $(j-1)$ -star on the part of size j . Note, that for $j \leq s+1$, $\text{aw}_j(K_{j+1,s}^*) = s+1$, and $K_{j+1,s}^*$ is isomorphic to a minor of $K_{j+1,s+j}$.

Proof of Lemma 3.10 If \mathcal{A} contains all j -fans then $\text{aw}_j(\mathcal{A}) = \infty$ by definition. If \mathcal{A} contains all graphs $K_{j+1,t}$, then it contains all graphs $K_{j+1,t}^*$, where t is arbitrary and j is fixed, so again $\text{aw}_j(\mathcal{A}) = \infty$.

Now suppose there are $t \geq 1$ and $s \geq 2$ such that $F_{j+s+1}^j, K_{j+1,t} \notin \mathcal{A}$. Let T be any tree on at least st vertices, let S be a set of j vertices, disjoint from T , and let H be the union of T and the complete bipartite graph with parts S and $V(T)$. If T has a path of length at least s , then H has a subgraph isomorphic to F_{j+s+1}^j . Otherwise we can root T at a vertex r , so that the resulting rooted tree T_r has height at most $s-1$. By Lemma 3.12, T_r has at least $\left\lceil \frac{st-1}{s-1} \right\rceil \geq t$ leaves. Therefore, contracting all internal vertices of T_r

into a single vertex and using vertices in S , we obtain a minor of $K_{j+1,t}$. We have shown that $\text{aw}_j(\mathcal{A}) < st$. \square

It is well known that each 2-connected graph on at least 3 vertices has a contractible edge (so that contracting this edge yields again a biconnected graph), see, e.g., [8]. We need a simple refinement of this.

Lemma 3.13 *Let G be a 2-connected graph on at least 3 vertices, and let $x \in V(G)$. There is an edge $xy \in E(G)$, such that G/xy is biconnected.*

Proof Assume the claim is false: then for each neighbour u of x , $\{u, x\}$ must be a cut in G . Denote by $C(u)$ a component of $G - \{x, u\}$ of minimal size, and let u' minimize $|V(C(u))|$ over the neighbours u of x . Since G is 2-connected, Both x and u must have neighbours in $C(u')$. Let $z \in C(u')$ be a neighbour of x in G . Suppose $\{x, z\}$ is a cut in G . The graph $(G - C(u')) - x$ is connected (this follows using Menger's theorem), so $G - \{x, z\}$ must have a connected component which is strictly contained in $C(u')$. But this contradicts to the definition of u' . We conclude that $\{x, z\}$ is not a cut in G , so G/xz must be 2-connected. \square

The following “simple fact” about the size of largest cycle (circumference) of a 2-connected graph is stated in [21]. For completeness, we include a proof.

Lemma 3.14 *Let $k \geq 3$ be an integer. There is a positive integer $N = N(k)$ such that each 2-connected graph with at least N vertices contains either a cycle of length k as a subgraph or the complete bipartite graph $K_{2,k}$ as a minor.*

Proof Write $N = k^{3k^2} + 1$, $\Delta = k^3 + 1$, and let G be a 2-connected graph of size at least N .

Let P be the longest path in G , and let x, y be its endpoints. Suppose P has length at least k^2 . By Menger's theorem, G has a cycle C containing x and y . We can assume that $|V(C)| \leq k - 1$. The vertices in $V(C) \cap V(P)$ partition P into at most $k - 1$ subpaths, with internal vertices disjoint from C (and endpoints in C). One of these subpaths must have at least k vertices. This subpath, together with a part of the cycle C yields a cycle of length at least k in G .

Therefore we may assume that that each path of G has length at most $k^2 - 1$. Let T_r be a rooted spanning tree of G . A rooted tree with maximum degree at most $\Delta - 1$ and height h can have at most

$$1 + (\Delta - 1) + \cdots + (\Delta - 1)^h \leq (\Delta - 1)^{h+1}$$

vertices. Since $|V(G)| \geq N$, T (and G) has a vertex v of degree at least Δ .

Consider the $\{0, 1\}^1$ -coloured connected graph G' obtained from $G - v$ by setting $C_{G'}(u) = \{red\}$ for each neighbour u of v in G . Let T' be a minimal (Steiner) subtree of G' containing all the red vertices. $|V(T')| \geq \Delta$ and T' has diameter at most k^2 . By Lemma 3.12, T' has at least $\lceil (\Delta - 1)/k^2 \rceil \geq k$ leaves. By the minimality of T' , each leaf has the red colour. Contract the internal vertices of T' to a single vertex; this vertex, the leaves of T' and the vertex x demonstrate that G has a minor $K_{2,k}$. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.11 It is trivial to see that if \mathcal{A} has arbitrarily large wheels, then (1) does not hold: the “hub” vertex x of a wheel W_t has $t - 1$ neighbours, and $W_t - \{x\}$ is 2-connected. Suppose a wheel W_r is excluded from \mathcal{A} and (1) does not hold: we will obtain a contradiction. Set $j = \text{aw}_2(\mathcal{A})$. Take a graph $G \in \mathcal{A}$ and a vertex x such that $G - \{x\}$ is 2-connected, and x has $d \geq N(k) + 3$ neighbours, where $k = \max(r - 1, j + 2)$ and $N(k)$ is as in Lemma 3.14. Let G' be the $\{0, 1\}^1$ -coloured graph obtained from $G - \{x\}$ by colouring the former neighbours of u $\{red\}$. By Lemma 3.13, the graph G' has an all-red 2-connected minor H of size d (repeatedly contract a contractible edge incident to an uncoloured vertex, until no uncoloured vertices remain). Now by Lemma 3.14, H either has a cycle C of length $k \geq r - 1$, or $K_{2,k}$ as a minor. Recalling that v in G is incident to each red vertex of G' , we get that $G \in \mathcal{A}$ has a minor W_{k+1} in the first case (contradiction to the fact that $W_r \notin \mathcal{A}$). In the second case, we see that G has a minor $K_{3,j+2}$, therefore also a minor $K_{3,j}^*$, so $\text{aw}_2(\mathcal{A}) \geq j + 1$, a contradiction. \square

4 Growth constants for $\text{Ex}(k + 1)\mathcal{B}$

4.1 Proof of Theorem 1.3

In this section we prove Theorem 1.3. Similarly as McDiarmid, Steger and Welsh [18], we will make use of a version of Fekete’s lemma.

Lemma 4.1 *Suppose $(f(n), n = 1, 2, \dots)$ is a sequence of real numbers such that for any positive integers n, m*

$$f(n + m + 1) \geq f(n) + f(m).$$

Then

$$\sup \frac{f(n)}{n + 1} \leq \liminf \frac{f(n)}{n}; \quad \limsup \frac{f(n)}{n} \leq \sup \frac{f(n)}{n}.$$

Proof The second inequality is obvious. Fix any $d \in \mathbb{N}$. We will show that

$$\frac{f(d)}{d+1} \leq \liminf \frac{f(n)}{n}.$$

Define $f(0) := f(d+1) - f(d)$. For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let k and r be such integers that $n = (d+1)k + r$ and $0 \leq r \leq d$. Then using the assumption

$$\frac{f(n)}{n} \geq \frac{kf(d) + f(r)}{(d+1)k + r} \rightarrow \frac{f(d)}{d+1}, \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

□

We will use the following lemma multiple times in the following sections (cf. Lemma 4.4.4 of [8]).

Lemma 4.2 *Let $\{v_1, v_2\}$ be a cut in a graph G . Suppose G_1 and G_2 are subgraphs of G with $V(G_1) \cap V(G_2) = \{v_1, v_2\}$ and $G_1 \cup G_2 = G$. Let H' be a subdivision of a 3-connected graph H , and suppose H' is not a subgraph of G_1 or G_2 . Then either $G_1 \cap H'$ or $G_2 \cap H'$ is a path from v_1 to v_2 .*

Proof For $i = 1, 2$ write $G'_i = G_i - \{v_1, v_2\}$. By the assumption, H' must have vertices both in G'_1 and in G'_2 , and so $\{v_1, v_2\}$ is a cut in H' (both of these vertices must belong to H' since it is 2-connected).

Suppose first, that v_1 and v_2 are both on a path P' of H' which is a subdivided edge of H . Let P be the path connecting v_1 with v_2 in P' . If P has no internal vertices, then because H is 3-connected, the graph $H - \{v_1, v_2\}$ is connected, a contradiction. So P has at least one internal vertex, so that $H - \{v_1, v_2\}$ has exactly two parts, one of which is the path $P - \{v_1, v_2\}$. Since H' has vertices both in G'_1 and G'_2 , one of these parts is contained in a component of G'_1 and another in a component of G'_2 . The path P is a subgraph of P' , so $H[V(P)] = P$, and in particular $v_1 v_2 \notin E(H)$. The claim follows.

Now suppose there is no path P in H' which is a subdivided edge of H and contains both v_1 and v_2 . Using the fact that H is 3-connected we see easily that $H' - \{v_1, v_2\}$ must be connected, a contradiction. □

Let a positive integer l and a class \mathcal{B} be fixed. As mentioned in the introduction, the class of $\{0, 1\}^l$ -coloured graphs \mathcal{A}_l obtained from $\text{rd}_l \mathcal{B}$ in Proposition 3.6 is decomposable. Unfortunately, this class is not bridge-addable: in the case $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$, consider, for example, the coloured graph H obtained from K_3 , by colouring each vertex with a distinct pair from $\{1, 2, 3\}$, see Figure 1. Then the graph $2H \in \mathcal{A}_3$, but no bridge can be added between the two components.

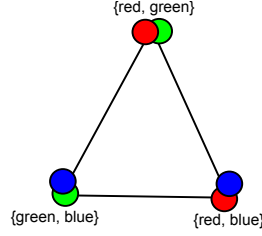


Figure 1: This graph is not 3-rootable with respect to $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$.

Let, as before, \mathcal{C}^l be the class of connected graphs in \mathcal{A}_l . We call a graph $G \in \mathcal{C}^l$ *l-rootable* at a vertex $x \in V(G)$, if colouring x with $[l]$ yields a graph still in \mathcal{C}^l . G is *l-rootable* if it is *l-rootable* at some vertex $x \in V(G)$. For example, in the case $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$, the coloured graph H from Figure 1 is not 3-rootable. Denote by $\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$ the class of all rooted graphs (with at least one vertex) that can be obtained by declaring an *l-rootable* vertex of a graph in \mathcal{C}^l the root.

We will see next, that when \mathcal{B} consists of 3-connected graphs, it is possible to partly restore the property of bridge-addability: if we add an edge xy connecting different components of $G \in \mathcal{A}_l$, we obtain a graph in \mathcal{A}_l , provided that x and y are rootable in their respective components.

Lemma 4.3 *Let l be a positive integer, and let \mathcal{B} be as in Theorem 1.3. Then the class \mathcal{U}' of graphs in \mathcal{C}^l that are not *l-rootable* has $\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{U}') \leq \bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$.*

Proof Call $G \in \mathcal{C}^l$ *nice*, if there is $x \in V(G)$ such that $G - x$ has at least two components containing all l colours. We claim that in this case, G is rootable at x . Suppose the contrary.

Then there is a colour $i \in [l]$ such the graph G' obtained by adding a new vertex s to G connected to x and each vertex of G that has colour i , contains a \mathcal{B} -critical subgraph H .

Clearly $i \notin \text{Col}_G(x)$ and $sx \in H$, otherwise we would have that $G \notin \mathcal{C}^l$. Suppose H shares vertices with more than one component of $G - x$. Let C be one such component. By Theorem 9.12 of [7] an expansion of a 3-connected graph at a vertex of degree at least 4 is 3-connected, and so H is a subdivision of a 3-connected graph. We may apply Lemma 4.2 with $G_1 = G'[V(C) \cup \{s, x\}]$, $G_2 = G' - V(C)$ and the cut $\{s, x\}$ to get that H meets either G_1 or G_2 just by a path from s to x : since $sx \in H$ this path must be sx , a contradiction.

Thus $V(H) \setminus \{s, x\}$ must be completely contained in $V(C)$ for a component C of $G - x$. But this means that $G \notin \mathcal{C}^l$: we may replace the edge sx by a path from x to s in $G' - C$, since $G - s$ has a component, disjoint from C with the colour i . We conclude that indeed G is rootable at x .

Denote by \mathcal{U} the class of graphs in \mathcal{C}^l that are not nice. Then $\mathcal{U}' \subseteq \mathcal{U}$, and we need to show that $\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{U}) \leq \bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$. Each graph $G \in \mathcal{U}$ contains a block B , such that for any cut vertex $y \in V(B)$, the components of $G - y$ disjoint from B can have at most $l - 1$ colours. (This can be seen as follows. Consider the rooted block tree T of G , and let r be its root. For any block B' let $r(B') \in V(G)$ be its parent in T , and denote by $G_{B'}$ the component of $G - r(B')$ containing $B - r(B')$. Define the set \mathcal{S} of all blocks B' , such that $\text{Col}(G_{B'}) = [l]$. We can assume it is non-empty, otherwise any block containing r has the required property. Pick a block $B \in \mathcal{S}$ with maximum distance from r in T . Then each component C of $G - V(B)$ contains at most $l - 1$ colours: otherwise, if $C \subseteq G_B$ we would have contradiction to the choice of B , and if $C \subseteq G - G_{B'}$, then $r(B)$ would be a vertex showing that G is nice.)

By Lemma 3.11 for each colour $i \in [l]$ there can be at most a constant number c of vertices $x \in V(B)$ such that either x has colour i or the graph “attached” to B at x has colour i . Each graph in \mathcal{C}^l with at most $l - 1$ colours can be obtained from a pair (j, G_1) , where $j \in [l]$ and $G_1 \in \mathcal{C}^{l-1}$ by mapping the colour j to l in G_1 . Therefore, for $n \geq cl$ the coefficients $\left[\frac{x^n}{n!}\right] U(x)$ are bounded from above by

$$\left[\frac{x^n}{n!}\right] x^{cl} A^{(cl)}(x) \left(l(C^{l-1}(x))'\right)^{cl}$$

where $A(x)$ is the generating function of $\mathcal{A} = \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ and $A^{(cl)}(x)$ is its cl -th derivative. The convergence radius of $U(x)$ is at least $\min(\rho(\mathcal{A}), \rho(\mathcal{C}^{l-1}))$. The class \mathcal{C}^{l-1} contains all connected graphs in \mathcal{A} ; by the exponential formula we have $\rho(\mathcal{A}) \geq \rho(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$. So $\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{U}) \leq \bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$. \square

We will need a simple technical lemma next.

Lemma 4.4 *Suppose classes of graphs \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} both have growth constants. Then $\gamma(\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B})$ exists and is equal to $\max(\gamma(\mathcal{A}), \gamma(\mathcal{B}))$.*

Proof We may assume that $\gamma(\mathcal{A}) \geq \gamma(\mathcal{B})$. Clearly, $\underline{\gamma}(\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}) \geq \gamma(\mathcal{A})$. Suppose there is a subsequence $(n_k, k = 1, 2, \dots)$ such that

$$\left(\frac{|\mathcal{A}_{n_k} \cup \mathcal{B}_{n_k}|}{n_k!}\right)^{1/n_k} \rightarrow a > \gamma(\mathcal{A}).$$

If $\gamma(\mathcal{A}) > \gamma(\mathcal{B})$ then $|\mathcal{A}_n|/|\mathcal{B}_n| \rightarrow \infty$ and there is k_0 such that for $k \geq k_0$ we have $|\mathcal{A}_{n_k}| \geq |\mathcal{B}_{n_k}|$. If $\gamma(\mathcal{A}) = \gamma(\mathcal{B})$ then either $|\mathcal{A}_{n_k}| \geq |\mathcal{B}_{n_k}|$ or $|\mathcal{A}_{n_k}| \leq |\mathcal{B}_{n_k}|$ for infinitely many k . In this case, rename \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} if necessary, so that the former holds. We get that (n_k) contains a subsequence $(n'_l, l = 1, 2, \dots)$ such that $|\mathcal{A}_{n'_l} \cup \mathcal{B}_{n'_l}| \leq 2|\mathcal{A}_{n'_l}|$ and

$$\left(\frac{|\mathcal{A}_{n'_l} \cup \mathcal{B}_{n'_l}|}{n'_l!} \right)^{1/n'_l} \leq \left(\frac{2|\mathcal{A}_{n'_l}|}{n'_l!} \right)^{1/n'_l} \rightarrow \gamma(\mathcal{A}).$$

This is a contradiction. \square

Lemma 4.5 *Let l be a positive integer and let \mathcal{B} be as in Theorem 1.3. Suppose that \mathcal{C}^{l-1} and $\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$ have growth constants. Then \mathcal{C}^l has a growth constant*

$$\gamma(\mathcal{C}^l) = \max(\gamma(\mathcal{C}^{l-1}), \gamma(\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l})).$$

Proof Denote by \mathcal{C}' the class of all l -rootable graphs in \mathcal{C}^l , and denote by \mathcal{C}'' the class of graphs $G \in \mathcal{C}^l$ that are either not l -rootable or have $\text{Col}(G) \subseteq [l-1]$.

Then \mathcal{C}' has a growth constant, since $\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$ does, and

$$|\mathcal{C}'_n| \leq |\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}_n| \leq n|\mathcal{C}'_n|.$$

The class \mathcal{C}'' also has a growth constant: $\gamma(\mathcal{C}'') = \gamma(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$. This is because by Lemma 4.3, $\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{C}'') \leq \gamma(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$, and $\mathcal{C}^{l-1} \subseteq \mathcal{C}''$.

Now, by Lemma 4.4, the class $\mathcal{C}^l = \mathcal{C}' \cup \mathcal{C}''$ is as claimed. \square

The next lemma shows that for good enough \mathcal{B} , the class $\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$ is closed under joining smaller rooted graphs into “strings”.

Lemma 4.6 *Let l be a positive integer and let \mathcal{B} be a set of 3-connected graphs. Let G be a graph obtained from a non-empty set \mathcal{S} of disjoint graphs in $\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$, and a path on the set $R(\mathcal{S})$ of the roots of the graphs in \mathcal{S} ; and let G be rooted at $r \in R(\mathcal{S})$. Then $G \in \mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$.*

Proof We first note that $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ contains all fans: indeed fans are series-parallel graphs, and if a fan F had a minor in \mathcal{B} , then since each 3-connected graph has K_4 as a minor (Lemma 3.2.1 of [8]), F would have K_4 as a minor, a contradiction.

Suppose the claim does not hold. Call \mathcal{S} bad if the lemma fails for \mathcal{S} , a path P on $R(\mathcal{S})$ and a vertex $r \in V(P)$. Let $N(\mathcal{S})$ be the number of graphs

in \mathcal{S} that have size at least 2. Let ν be the size of the smallest bad set \mathcal{S} , and consider a set \mathcal{S}' which minimizes $N(\mathcal{S})$ over bad sets \mathcal{S} of size ν , let P' be a path on $R(\mathcal{S}')$ and let $r' \in V(P')$ be the root for which the lemma fails.

Then there is a colour $i \in [l]$ such that if we add a new vertex s to G , connect s to r' and every vertex of G that has colour i and remove all the colours, the resulting graph $G' \notin \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$. Let H be a \mathcal{B} -critical graph in G' .

Suppose all graphs in \mathcal{S} are of size 1. Then G' is isomorphic to a minor of a fan, and $G' \in \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$, a contradiction.

Let G_1 be a graph in \mathcal{S}' with root r_1 and size at least 2. If H has no vertices in $G_1 - r_1$, then we could replace G_1 with $G_1[\{r_1\}]$ and obtain a bad set \mathcal{S}'' with $N(\mathcal{S}'') < N(\mathcal{S}')$. Thus, we may assume G_1 has at least one vertex coloured i , other than r_1 . Since $G_1 \in \mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$, $H - s$ also has a vertex not in G_1 . Now $\{r_1, s\}$ is a cut in H , so by Lemma 4.2, either $H \cap (V(G_1) \cup \{s\})$ or $H \cap (V(G - G_1) \cup \{s, x\})$ is a path P_1 from r_1 to s . In the first case we may replace G_1 with the graph consisting of a single vertex r_1 coloured $\{i\}$ to obtain a set \mathcal{S}'' with $N(\mathcal{S}'') < N(\mathcal{S}')$. In the second case, we may replace P with the edge $r_1 s$ to show that $G_1 \notin \mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$.

In each case we obtained a contradiction, so it must be that $G \in \mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$. \square

Lemma 4.7 *Let l be a positive integer and let \mathcal{B} be as in Theorem 1.3. Then $\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$ has a growth constant.*

Proof Let n, m be positive integers. We claim that

$$|\mathcal{C}_{n+m+1}^{\bullet l}| \geq (n+m+1) \binom{n+m}{n} |\mathcal{C}_n^{\bullet l}| |\mathcal{C}_m^{\bullet l}|. \quad (7)$$

The above formula follows from the following construction for graphs on $n+m+1$ vertices. In the case $n \neq m$, pick a root vertex r , divide the remaining $n+m$ vertices into two parts of sizes n and m , and add a graph $G_1 \in \mathcal{C}^l$ of size n on the first part and a graph $G_2 \in \mathcal{C}^l$ of size m on the second part. Connect r to the roots r_1 and r_2 of G_1 and G_2 respectively, and declare r the root of the formed graph G . Each construction gives a unique graph, because given a graph G obtained in this way we may recover G_1 and G_2 uniquely by deleting the root of G and declaring the vertices adjacent to the two neighbours of G the roots of the respective components.

In the case $n = m$, we have to avoid obtaining each graph twice because of symmetry. So if $V(G_1)$ is lexicographically smaller than $V(G_2)$ output the graph G as above, otherwise output the graph $G - rr_1 + r_1 r_2$. To finish

the proof of (7), note the constructions G are always in the class $\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$ by Lemma 4.6.

Now let d, k be positive integers, $k \geq 2$ and set $n = kd$. Form a graph G by taking an arbitrary set \mathcal{S} of k disjoint graphs in $\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$ of size d , adding a path, P rooted at one of the endpoints r and with $V(P)$ consisting of all roots of the graphs in \mathcal{S} . Declare r the root of G . By Lemma 4.6, $G \in \mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$.

Note also, that we never construct a graph G twice: it is always possible to recover the path P and the set \mathcal{S} uniquely from G . (Start with the root r of G . There can be only one edge $rx \in G$, such that $G - rx$ has a component C of size d : rx is the first edge of P . Delete rx and proceed in the same way with the component of $G - rx$ containing x , rooted at x .) Let \mathcal{P} be the set of all graphs constructed in this way. Then

$$|\mathcal{P}_n| = \frac{(dk)!}{d!^k} |\mathcal{C}_d^{\bullet l}|^k$$

Next we observe, that since $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ contains all apex paths, the class \mathcal{R} of rooted uncoloured cycles is contained in $\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$. This class is clearly disjoint from \mathcal{P} , in which every graph has a bridge.

For $t = 1, 2, \dots$ let $f(t) = \ln(|\mathcal{C}_t^{\bullet l}|/t!)$. We have

$$\frac{f(n)}{n} \geq \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(\frac{|\mathcal{P}_n| + |\mathcal{R}_n|}{n!} \right) > \frac{f(d)}{d}. \quad (8)$$

From (7) it follows that

$$f(n + m + 1) \geq f(n) + f(m).$$

Thus by the modification of Fekete's lemma, Lemma 4.1

$$\sup \frac{f(n)}{n+1} \leq \liminf \frac{f(n)}{n}; \quad \limsup \frac{f(n)}{n} \leq \sup \frac{f(n)}{n}.$$

By (8), for $n = kd$ and any integer $k = 2, 3, \dots$

$$\frac{f(n)}{n+1} - \frac{f(d)}{d+1} > \frac{d}{d+1} \left(\frac{f(n)}{n} - \frac{f(d)}{d} \right) > 0.$$

Therefore

$$\sup \frac{f(n)}{n+1} = \limsup \frac{f(n)}{n+1} = \limsup \frac{f(n)}{n},$$

and

$$\frac{f(n)}{n} \rightarrow \limsup \frac{f(n)}{n} \in [0; \infty].$$

Since $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ is small by [11], we conclude that $\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$ has a growth constant.

Also, because $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ includes all graphs without a 3-connected minor, by Lemma 3.2.1 of [8], $\gamma(\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}) \in [\gamma(\text{Ex } K_4); \infty)$, where $\gamma(\text{Ex } K_4) = 9.073\dots$, see Section 5. \square

Lemma 4.8 *Let l be a non-negative integer and let \mathcal{B} be as in Theorem 1.3. Then the class \mathcal{C}^l has a growth constant.*

Proof We use induction on l . The class \mathcal{C}^0 is the class of connected graphs in $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$, this class has a growth constant by [17,18]. Suppose now that $l > 0$ and assume that we have proved the claim for each class $\text{Ex } (l' + 1)\mathcal{B}$, where $l' < l$, we now prove it for $l' = l$.

The class $\mathcal{C}^{\bullet l}$ has a growth constant by Lemma 4.7. The class $\mathcal{C}^{(l-1)}$ has a growth constant by induction. So \mathcal{C}^l has a growth constant by Lemma 4.5. \square

We can now combine the lemmas of this section to finish the proof of Theorem 1.3.

Proof of Theorem 1.3 The class \mathcal{C}^{2k+1} has a growth constant γ by Lemma 4.8. Since

$$[x^n]C^{2k+1}(x) \leq [x^n]A_{2k+1}(x) \leq [x^n]e^{C^{2k+1}(x)},$$

we get, see i.e. [12], that \mathcal{A}_{2k+1} also has growth constant γ . Using Proposition 3.6, we see that $\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B}$ has growth constant γ as well. By the assumption of the theorem, there must be a constant c , such that \mathcal{B} does not contain a wheel W_{c+1} as a minor (which is a planar graph). Now Theorem 1.2 completes the proof. \square

4.2 Small blockers and small redundant blockers

In this section we collect several auxiliary lemmas. For \mathcal{B} and k_0 as in Theorem 1.2, we can often conclude that $R_n \in \text{Ex } (k + 1)\mathcal{B}$ either has a blocker of size k (if $k < k_0$) with probability $1 - e^{-\Omega(n)}$ or (if $k \geq k_0$) it has a constant size $(2k, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker with probability $1 - e^{-\Omega(n)}$. Using results of this section, it can be shown that this happens, for example, when $\gamma(\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B}) \neq 2^k \gamma(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})$ exists for all k .

Lemma 4.9 *Let k be a positive integer and let \mathcal{B} be the set of minimal excluded minors for a proper addable minor-closed class of graphs. Suppose $\text{aw}_2(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})$ is finite.*

If $\underline{\gamma}(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}) > 2\overline{\gamma}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})$ then there is a constant $r = r(k, \mathcal{B})$ such that all but at most $e^{-\Omega(n)}$ fraction of graphs in $(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B})_n$ have a $(2k, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker of size r .

Proof By Lemma 3.3 and Lemma 3.5 there is a constant $r = r(k, \mathcal{B}) > 2k$ such that every graph in $G \in \text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ is a union of two graphs G_1 and G_2 , where G_1 has a $(2k, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker Q of size at most r with a special set S , $S \subseteq V(G_1) \cap V(G_2) \subseteq Q$, $G_2 \in \text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})$ and Q is a \mathcal{B} -blocker for G .

We may assign each $G \in \text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ a unique tuple $t(G) = (G_1, G_2, Q, S)$ as above. Call G *complex*, if $G_2 - (Q \setminus S)$ contains a subgraph $H \notin \text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ which has only one vertex $z \in S$. Observe, that if G is not complex, then Q is a $(2k, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker for G , and S is its special set.

Suppose G is complex, and let H be a subgraph of $G_2 - (Q \setminus S)$ such that $V(H) \cap S = \{z\}$ for $z \in S$. Then $G_1 - z$ is disjoint from H , so $G_1 - z \in \text{Ex } k\mathcal{B}$ and $G_1 \in \text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})$. In this case, if G has at least r vertices, it can be obtained from a graph \tilde{G}_1 in $\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})$ which has $s = |V(G_1) \cap V(G_2)|$ distinguished vertices (roots) and another graph \tilde{G}_2 in $\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})$ which has s pointed vertices, by identifying the i -th rooted vertex with the i -th pointed vertex and merging edges between the distinguished vertices.

Thus the n -th coefficient, of the exponential generating function for the complex graphs is bounded by

$$[x^n] \sum_{s=0}^r x^s \left(A^{(s)}(x) \right)^2,$$

where A is the exponential generating function of $\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})$ and $A^{(s)}$ is the s -th derivative of A . This shows that the inverse radius of convergence for the class of complex graphs is at most

$$\overline{\gamma}(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})) \leq 2\overline{\gamma}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B}) < \underline{\gamma}(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}),$$

see Proposition 3.6 and the proof of Theorem 1.2. Hence, all but at most $e^{-\Omega(n)}$ fraction of graphs in $|(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B})_n|$ are not complex, and therefore have a $(2k, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker. \square

We call a connected subgraph H of G a *pendant subgraph*, if there is exactly one edge in G between $V(H)$ and $V(G) \setminus V(H)$.

Lemma 4.10 *Let \mathcal{A} be a proper addable minor-closed class of graphs. Let $H \in \mathcal{A}$ be a connected graph and let k be a non-negative integer.*

There is a constant $c > 0$, such that the random graph $R_n \in_u \text{apex}^k(\mathcal{A})$ with probability $1 - e^{-\Omega(n)}$ has a set S of k vertices, such that $R_n - S$ contains a family \mathcal{H} of at least cn pairwise disjoint pendant subgraphs isomorphic to H , and each vertex of S is incident to all vertices of every graph $\tilde{H} \in \mathcal{H}$.

Proof This fact is proved in the proof of Theorem 1.2 of [15]. \square

Lemma 4.11 *Let k be a positive integer and let \mathcal{B} be the set of minimal excluded minors for a proper addable minor-closed class of graphs. Suppose $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ contains all fans, $\text{aw}_2(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})$ is finite,*

$$|(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})_n| \leq |(\text{apex}^{k-1}(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}))_n| \left(1 + e^{-\Omega(n)}\right)$$

and $\gamma_2 > \gamma_1$, where $\gamma_2 = \bar{\gamma}(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B}))$, $\gamma_1 = \bar{\gamma}(\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B})$. Then

$$|(\text{Ex } (k+1)\mathcal{B})_n| = |(\text{apex}^k(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}))_n| \left(1 + e^{-\Theta(n)}\right).$$

Proof By Lemma 3.3 and Lemma 3.5 there is a constant $r = r(k, \mathcal{B}) > 2k$ such that every graph in $G \in \text{Ex } (k+1)\mathcal{B}$ with at least r vertices can be generated as follows.

- 1) Pick $n_2 \in \{0, \dots, n\}$.
- 2) Pick a set $V_2 \subseteq [n]$ of size n_2 .
- 3) Pick $q \in \{0, \dots, n_2 \wedge r\}$.
- 4) Pick a set $Q \subseteq V_2$ of size q .
- 5) Put any graph $G_2 \in \mathcal{A}$ on V_2 . Here $\mathcal{A} = \text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})$.
- 6) Add edges of any graph $G_1 \in \mathcal{D}$ on $V_1 = ([n] \setminus V_2) \cup Q$ (merge repetitive edges, if necessary). Here \mathcal{D} is the class of graphs with a $(2k, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker of size at most r .

Let u_n be the total number of constructions, i.e., the total number of different tuples $(n_2, q, V_2, Q, G_1, G_2)$ that can be generated by the above procedure. Denote by \mathcal{U} be the combinatorial class with the counting sequence $(u_n, n = 0, 1, \dots)$. Also, let R_n be the graph obtained by taking the tuple $(n_2, q, V_2, Q, G_1, G_2)$ uniformly at random from all u_n possible tuples. (In the rest of the proof n_2, q, V_2, Q, G_1, G_2 will be random variables.)

By Lemma 3.7, $\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{D}) = \gamma_1$. Similarly as in the proof of (5)

$$u_n \leq [x^n/n!] \sum_{q=0}^r x^q A^{(q)}(x) D^{(q)}(x),$$

so, see [12], $\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{U}) \leq \gamma_2$. Fix $\epsilon \in (0, 0.5)$ and $\delta > 0$ such that

$$(\gamma_1 + \delta)^\epsilon (\gamma_2 + \delta)^{1-\epsilon} < \gamma_2.$$

Let H be a graph of minimal size that can be obtained by removing one vertex from a graph in \mathcal{B} . Let c be a constant as in Lemma 4.10 applied with $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ and H . We say that a set $S \subseteq V_2$ is *good* if $|S| = k$ and there is a family \mathcal{H}_S of at least $cn/4$ disjoint pendant subgraphs \tilde{H} in $G_2 - (S \cup Q)$ such that \tilde{H} is isomorphic to H and every vertex $v \in S$ is incident to every vertex of $V(\tilde{H})$.

Define the following events:

$$A = \{G_2 \text{ has at least } (1 - \epsilon)n \text{ vertices}\};$$

$$B = \{G_2 \in \text{apex}^k(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})\};$$

$$C = \{G_2 \text{ has a good set } S\}.$$

We will show that

$$\mathbb{P}(\bar{A}) \leq e^{-\Omega(n)}; \quad \mathbb{P}(\bar{B}) \leq e^{-\Omega(n)}; \quad \mathbb{P}(\bar{C}) \leq e^{-\Omega(n)}. \quad (9)$$

and

$$\gamma(\mathcal{U}) = \gamma(\text{apex}^k(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})) = \gamma_2. \quad (10)$$

For n large enough, A, B and C imply that either $R_n \in \text{apex}^k(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})$ or R_n has $k+1$ disjoint subgraphs not in $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$. Indeed, by Lemma 5.3 of [15], if S is a good set, then for a \mathcal{B} -critical subgraph H_1 of $G - S$, there is at most a constant number $N_{k,\mathcal{B}}$ of subgraphs $\tilde{H} \in \mathcal{H}_S$, which are not disjoint from H_1 . For n large enough, $k < cn/4 - N_{k,\mathcal{B}}$, so we can construct k disjoint subgraphs not in $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$, each containing one vertex from S , and each disjoint from H_1 , producing $k+1$ disjoint forbidden subgraphs in total.

Denote $a'_n := |\text{apex}^k(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})_n|$. Assuming (9) and (10) hold, we have for n large enough

$$\begin{aligned} |(\text{Ex } (k+1)\mathcal{B})_n \setminus (\text{apex}^k(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}))_n| &\leq u_n(\mathbb{P}(\bar{A}) + \mathbb{P}(\bar{B}) + \mathbb{P}(\bar{C})) \\ &= n! \gamma_2^{n-\Omega(n)} = e^{-\Omega(n)} a'_n. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Let us show (9) and (10). Recall that by Theorem 1.2 of [15], $\gamma(\text{apex}^l(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})) = 2^l \gamma(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})$ for any $l = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. By the definition of apex classes and the assumption of the lemma

$$\begin{aligned} & |\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})_n \setminus (\text{apex}^k(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}))_n| \\ & \leq n2^{n-1}|(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})_{n-1} \setminus (\text{apex}^{k-1}(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}))_{n-1}| \\ & \leq n2^{n-1}e^{-\Omega(n)}|(\text{apex}^{k-1}(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}))_{n-1}| \end{aligned}$$

The last line is $e^{-\Omega(n)}a'_n$ again by Theorem 1.2 of [15]. So

$$a_n := |\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})_n| \leq a'_n(1 + e^{-\Omega(n)}) \quad (12)$$

and $\gamma_2 = 2^k \gamma(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})$ is the growth constant of $\text{apex}(\text{Ex } k\mathcal{B})$. Since $u_n \geq a'_n$, we have $\underline{\gamma}(\mathcal{U}) \geq \gamma_2$ and (10) follows.

Let $\bar{d}_n = |\mathcal{D}_n|$. There is a constant C , such that for any $n = 1, 2, \dots$

$$a_n \leq Cn!(\gamma_2 + \delta)^n; \quad d_n \leq Cn!(\gamma_1 + \delta)^n.$$

Using (10), there is a constant $C' > 0$, such that the number of constructions with $n_2 < (1 - \epsilon)n$ is at most

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n_2=0}^{\lfloor (1-\epsilon)n \rfloor} \sum_{q=0}^{r \wedge n_2} \binom{n}{n_2} \binom{n_2}{q} a_{n_2} d_{n-n_2+q} \\ & \leq C'n^{2q+1}n! \max_{n_2 < (1-\epsilon)n} (\gamma_1 + \delta)^{n-n_2} (\gamma_2 + \delta)^{n_2} \\ & \leq C'n^{2q+1}n! ((\gamma_2 + \delta)^{1-\epsilon} (\gamma_1 + \delta)^\epsilon)^n \\ & \leq e^{-\Omega(n)} u_n, \end{aligned}$$

and the first bound of (9) follows.

The second bound of (9) follows by the first one and (12) since

$$\mathbb{P}(\bar{B}) \leq \mathbb{P}(\bar{A}) + \mathbb{P}(\bar{B}|A) = e^{-\Omega(n)}.$$

Fix an integer t , $(1 - \epsilon)n \leq t \leq n$, and a subset $V_2 = \tilde{V}$ of size t . Conditionally on $V_2 = \tilde{V}$ and the event B , the random graph G_2 is a uniformly random graph on \tilde{V} from $\text{apex}^k(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})$.

By Lemma 4.10 there is a constant $c_1 > 0$ such that for all large enough n , conditionally on $V_2 = \tilde{V}$ and B , the graph G_2 with probability at least $1 - e^{-c_1(1-\epsilon)n}$ has a set S , where every vertex in S is incident to every vertex of at least $c(1 - \epsilon)n \geq cn/2$ disjoint pendant subgraphs of G_2 isomorphic to

H . At most q such subgraphs can have vertices in Q , so if n is large enough then $cn/2 - q > cn/4$ and S is good.

Now

$$\mathbb{P}(\bar{C}) \leq \mathbb{P}(\bar{A}) + \mathbb{P}(\bar{B}) + \mathbb{P}(\bar{C}|A, B).$$

For large enough n , by the above argument and symmetry the last term on the right side is

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\mathbb{P}(A, B)} \sum_{\tilde{V} \subseteq [n], |\tilde{V}| \geq (1-\epsilon)n} \mathbb{P}(\bar{C}|V_2 = \tilde{V}, B) \mathbb{P}(V_2 = \tilde{V}, B) \\ & \leq e^{-c_1(1-\epsilon)n} \frac{\mathbb{P}(A, B)}{\mathbb{P}(A, B)} = e^{-\Omega(n)}, \end{aligned}$$

and the last bound of (9) follows.

Finally, the fact that $|(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B})_n \setminus (\text{apex}^k(\text{Ex}\mathcal{B}))_n| \geq e^{-\Theta(n)}a'_n$ follows by Lemma 5.5 of [15]. \square

For \mathcal{B} as in Theorem 1.3 and sufficiently large k we have, using Theorem 1.2, that $R_n \in_u \text{rd}_{2k+1}\mathcal{B}$ belongs to $\text{apex}^{2k-1}\mathcal{B} \supseteq \text{apex}^k\mathcal{B}$ with probability $e^{-\Omega(n)}$. The next lemma shows that the two candidates for the main subclass of $\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ studied so far essentially do not overlap.

Lemma 4.12 *Let \mathcal{A} be a proper addable minor-closed class. Let \mathcal{B} be its set of minimal excluded minors. There is a constant $c > 0$ such that with probability $1 - e^{-\Omega(n)}$ every redundant blocker $R_n \in_u \text{apex}^k(\text{Ex}\mathcal{B})$ is of size at least cn .*

Proof Fix a graph $H \in \mathcal{B}$. Let $H_0 = H - v$, where $v \in V(H)$ is any vertex. Fix $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$, and let $A_\epsilon = A_\epsilon(n)$ be the event that the random graph R_n has a unique blocker S of size k and the graph $R_n - S$ has at least ϵn pendant appearances \tilde{H} of the graph H_0 , such that every vertex of \tilde{H} is connected to every vertex of S (call such pendant appearances *good*), and any \mathcal{B} -blocker not containing S has at least ϵn vertices. By Lemma 4.10 and Theorem 1.3 of [15] we can choose ϵ so, that A_ϵ occurs with probability $1 - e^{-\Omega(n)}$.

Let $c = \epsilon/2$. Let n be sufficiently large, so that $(\epsilon - c)n > 2$. Suppose A_ϵ occurs and R_n has a redundant blocker Q of size at most cn . Then Q must contain S and there must be at least one good appearance \tilde{H} disjoint from Q . Now any vertex $x \in S$ together with \tilde{H} induces a graph containing H in $R_n - (Q \setminus \{x\})$, thus Q is not a redundant blocker. So the probability that R_n has a redundant blocker of size at most cn is at most $\mathbb{P}(\bar{A}_\epsilon) = e^{-\Omega(n)}$. \square

5 Analytic combinatorics for $\text{Ex } 2K_4$

In this section we focus on the case $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$ and the class \mathcal{C}^3 . Recall that \mathcal{A}_l denotes the set of $\{0, 1\}^l$ -coloured graphs G such that if $G \in \mathcal{A}_{l,n}$ then $\{n+1, \dots, n+l\}$ is a redundant \mathcal{B} -blocker for $G^{\{n+1, \dots, n+l\}}$ and \mathcal{C}^l is the class of connected graphs in \mathcal{A}_l . The main result of this section is the following.

Lemma 5.1 *Let $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$. The class \mathcal{C}^3 has growth constant $\gamma(\mathcal{C}^3) = 23.5241\dots$*

This shows that in Theorem 1.2 and Theorem 1.3 we have $k_0 = 1$ for $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$:

Corollary 5.2 *Let $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$. For any $k = 1, 2, \dots$*

$$\gamma(\text{Ex}(k+1)K_4) = \gamma(\text{rd}_{2k+1} K_4) = \gamma(\mathcal{A}_{2k+1}).$$

Proof Bodirsky, Giménez, Kang and Noy [6] showed that $\gamma(\text{Ex } K_4) = 9.073\dots$. By the exponential formula

$$[x^n]C^3(x) \leq [x^n]A_3(x) \leq [x^n]e^{C^3(x)},$$

so by Proposition 3.6 and Lemma 5.1

$$\gamma(\text{rd}_3 K_4) = \gamma(\mathcal{A}_3) = \gamma(\mathcal{C}^3) > 2\gamma(\text{Ex } K_4).$$

Now since $\text{rd}_3 K_4 \subseteq \text{Ex } 2K_4$, the claim follows by Lemma 3.9 and Theorem 1.3. \square

5.1 Series-parallel networks

Recall that a graph G is called series-parallel if $G \in \text{Ex } K_4$. A series-parallel graph G with an ordered pair of distinguished vertices s and t is called an *SP-network* if G is connected and adding an edge st to G , the resulting multigraph is 2-connected and series-parallel (so a network isomorphic to K_2 is also an *SP-network*). s and t are called the *poles* of G ; s is the *source* of G and t is the *sink* of G . The poles have no label and do not contribute to the size of G . A vertex $v \in V(G)$ that is not a pole, is called an *internal vertex*.

Denote by \mathcal{D} the class of all *SP-networks* and by \mathcal{E}_2 the class of *SP-networks* consisting of a single edge between the source and the sink. Also, denote by \mathcal{E}_1 the class of degenerate networks with source and sink represented by the same vertex and zero internal vertices. The corresponding exponential generating functions are $E_2(x) = E_1(x) = 1$.

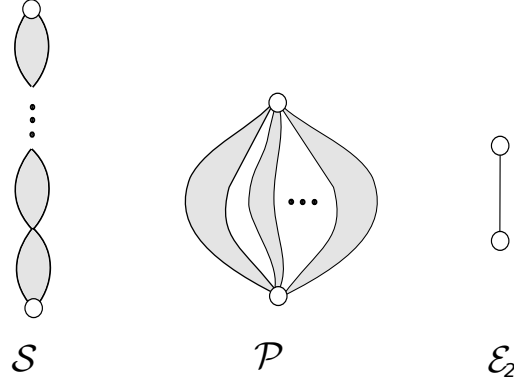


Figure 2: The structure of the class \mathcal{D} provided by Lemma 5.3.

Lemma 5.3 (Trakhtenbrot 1958, [25], see also [26]) *We have*

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{E}_2 + \mathcal{S} + \mathcal{P}.$$

Here \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{P} are defined by $|\mathcal{S}_0| = |\mathcal{P}_0| = 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S} &= (\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2) \times \text{SEQ}_{\geq 1}(\mathcal{Z} \times (\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2)); \\ \mathcal{P} &= \mathcal{E}_2 \times \text{SET}_{\geq 1}(\mathcal{S}) + \text{SET}_{\geq 2}(\mathcal{S}). \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, the classes \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{P} correspond to disjoint classes of networks and the above relation corresponds to a unique decomposition of a graph $G \in \mathcal{S}$ (respectively, $G \in \mathcal{P}$) into subgraphs in $\mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{E}_2$ (respectively, $\mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{E}_2$) with pairwise disjoint sets of labels.

The last statement of the lemma asserts that there is a stronger kind of isomorphism than just combinatorial one. More precisely, the classes \mathcal{S} , \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{E}_2 can (and will) be considered as classes of graphs, which naturally partition the class of all *SP*-networks, see Figure 2. A network $G \in \mathcal{S}$ is called a *series SP-network*. G can be decomposed uniquely into $k \geq 2$ networks $H_1, \dots, H_k \in \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2$, where the sink of H_i is the source of H_{i+1} for $i = 1, \dots, k-1$, the source of G is the source of H_1 , the sink of G is the sink of H_k , and the sets of internal vertices are disjoint for H_i, H_j , $i \neq j$. We say that G is obtained from H_1, \dots, H_k by *series composition*.

A network $G \in \mathcal{P}$ with source s and sink t is called a *parallel SP-network*. G can be decomposed uniquely into $k \geq 2$ networks $S_1, \dots, S_k \in \mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{E}_2$, where at most one network is in \mathcal{E}_2 . In such a decomposition, the sets of

internal vertices of S_1, \dots, S_k are pairwise disjoint, the source of S_1, \dots, S_k is s , and the sink of S_1, \dots, S_k is t . We say that G is obtained from S_1, \dots, S_k by *parallel composition*. The above decomposition also implies that for any internal vertex v of $G \in \mathcal{P}$, we may represent G as a parallel composition of a network $S \in \mathcal{S}$ (where $S = S_j$ with $v \in V(S_j)$) and a network $D \in \mathcal{D}$ (where $D = \cup_{i \neq j} S_i$).

It has been shown, see [6] and [4], that the exponential generating functions of \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{P} satisfy

$$\frac{x D(x)^2}{1 + x D(x)} = \ln \left(\frac{1 + D(x)}{2} \right); \quad (13)$$

$$P(x) + 1 = \frac{D(x)}{1 + x D(x)}. \quad (14)$$

To keep formulas shorter, for exponential generating functions $A(x)$ we will often skip “ (x) ”; $x \in \mathbb{C}$ will usually be fixed, and its value should be clear from the context. Identities where the range of x is not explicitly stated, will hold for some $\delta > 0$ and any $x \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|x| < \delta$.

The following simple facts were used already in [25].

Proposition 5.4 *Let G be an SP-network with poles s and t . Then for each internal vertex v of G there is a path from s to t containing v .*

Proof If G is a parallel SP-network, then since G is 2-connected, there are internally disjoint paths, a path from v to s and a path from v to t . Connecting them, we obtain a path from s to t .

Suppose G is a series network. Let H_1, \dots, H_k be the decomposition of G into graphs in $\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2$ as in Lemma 5.3. Then for $i = 1, \dots, k$, the network H_i contains a path P_i connecting its poles, and, if v is an internal vertex of H_i , also containing v . Connecting each of the paths P_i yields a path from s to t that contains v . \square

Proposition 5.5 *Let G be a parallel SP-network with source s and sink t . Then for each internal vertex v of G there are two internally disjoint paths from s to t such that one of the paths contains v .*

Proof By Lemma 5.3 the graph G can be obtained by a parallel composition of two networks $S \in \mathcal{S}$ and $D \in \mathcal{D}$ with disjoint sets of vertices where v is an internal vertex of \mathcal{S} . By Proposition 5.4, there is a path P from s to t that contains v . Now D contains another path from s to t internally disjoint from P . \square

Proposition 5.6 *Let $G \in \mathcal{D}$. The network G' obtained by adding a new vertex w connected to both poles of G satisfies $G' \in \mathcal{P}$.*

Proof This is an immediate consequence of Lemma 5.3, see the comment after it. \square

5.2 Rooted graphs of multiple types

Let $F(x)$ and $B(x)$ denote the exponential generating functions of rooted connected series-parallel graphs and biconnected series-parallel graphs respectively. Then (see, e.g., [6, 13])

$$F(x) = xe^{B'(F(x))}. \quad (15)$$

An analogous formula works for any addable class of graphs. However, it fails for classes \mathcal{C}^k : we have to consider several types of rooted graphs instead.

Let G be a coloured graph with one pointed uncoloured vertex r , called the *root* of G . Let C be the set of all colours of G . We call a colour c *good* for G , if the graph obtained from G by adding a new vertex w connected to r and each vertex of G coloured c contains no K_4 as a minor. Otherwise we call c *bad* for G . We call G a *C -tree*, if the following three conditions are satisfied:

- (a) each colour $c \in C$ is good for G ,
- (b) G is connected and it has no cut vertex x such that $G - x$ has a component without colours and without r , and
- (c) r is not coloured, not a cut vertex of G and not the only vertex of G .

For a positive integer k and $C \subseteq [k]$, denote by \mathcal{A}_C the family of all C -trees, see Figure 3. We define $\mathcal{A}_\emptyset = \emptyset$. If $C \neq \emptyset$, then for $n = 0, 1, 2$, $|\mathcal{A}_{C,n}|$ is equal to 0, 1 and $2^{|C|}$ respectively. We will now study the exponential generating functions of \mathcal{A}_C ; in the end of this section we will use the results to obtain the growth constant of \mathcal{C}^k .

Let G be a C -tree with root r , for some $C \subseteq [k]$. Then G has a unique rooted block tree T with root r . Consider any block B of G . Denote by $r(B)$ the vertex of B closest to r in G . For $v \in V(G)$, denote by G_v the subgraph of G induced on v and the vertices of all blocks of G that are ancestors of v in T (if v is not a cut vertex and $v \neq r$, then it has no

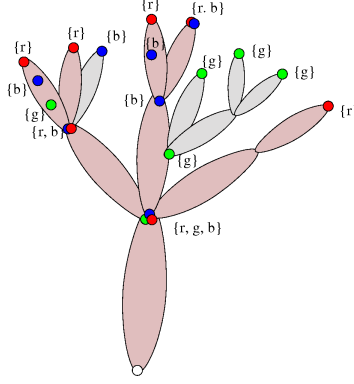


Figure 3: A $\{\text{red}, \text{green}, \text{blue}\}$ -tree G . The elliptic shapes represent blocks, the white node is the root r . For each colour c the blocks on the path from the root vertex to a vertex coloured c form a sequence of SP-networks joined at their poles and only the “joints” of these networks can have colour c . All such blocks for any given colour c form a $\{c\}$ -tree which is a “subtree” of G , here the subtree for $c = \text{red}$ is highlighted.

ancestors), with the label and colour from v removed. We call the set of colours $\text{Col}(v) \cup \text{Col}(G_v)$ the *type* of v in G , and denote it by $\text{type}_G(v)$. For any block B of G and any colour c , let $X_c(B)$ denote the set of vertices $v \in V(B)$ such that $c \in \text{type}_G(v)$.

Proposition 5.7 *If G is a C -tree then for any block B of G and any $c \in C$ we have $X_c(B) \leq 1$.*

Proof Let G_B be the subgraph of G induced on the vertices of B and the vertices of all blocks that are ancestors of B in the rooted block tree of G . It is easy to see that G_B is a C' -tree for some $C' \subseteq C$. Therefore it suffices to prove the claim in the case where $r(B)$ is the root r of G .

Suppose $X_c(B) \geq 2$. Then G has a coloured minor isomorphic to a vertex-pointed 2-connected graph H obtained from $N(B)$ by setting $\text{Col}(x) = \text{Col}(y) = \{c\}$ for two distinct vertices $x, y \in V(B) \setminus \{r\}$. Now c is bad for H , since adding a new vertex with at least three neighbours to a 2-connected graph in $\text{Ex } K_4$ yields K_4 as a minor. It follows that c is bad for G . \square

For $k = 1, 2, \dots$, denote by \mathcal{B}_k the family of biconnected graphs in $\mathcal{A}_{[k]}$, such that each vertex has at most one colour. Again, if $B \in \mathcal{B}_k$ and $c \in [k]$, then there is exactly one vertex in B coloured c . For $n = 0, 1, 2$, $|\mathcal{B}_{1,n}|$ is equal to 0, 1, 2 respectively; also $\mathcal{B}_{k,j} = 0$ if $j < k$.

For a set C of positive integers, denote by $\hat{\mathcal{A}}_C$ the set of all vertex-pointed graphs G , such that $\text{Col}(G) = C$ and which further satisfy the conditions (a) and (b) of the definition of a C -tree. It is easy to check using the definition that $|\hat{\mathcal{A}}_{C,n}|$ is equal to 1 and $4^{|C|} - 2^{|C|}$ for $n = 0$ and 1 respectively. Each non-empty graph in $\hat{\mathcal{A}}_C$ can be decomposed uniquely into a (coloured and pointed) root vertex r and a set of graphs G_1, \dots, G_t where for $i = 1, \dots, t$, the graph G_i is a C_i -tree for some $C_i \subseteq C$, and $V(G_i) \cap V(G_j) = \{r\}$ for $i \neq j$.

Proposition 5.8 *Let C_1, C_2 be finite non-empty sets of positive integers. Suppose $G_1 \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{C_1}$ and $G_2 \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{C_2}$ have only their root vertex in common. Then $G_1 \cup G_2 \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{C_1 \cup C_2}$.*

Proof It is easy to see that the condition (b) holds for G . Suppose (a) does not hold, i.e., $c \in C_1 \cup C_2$ is bad for G . Consider the graph G^+ obtained by adding a new vertex w , connected to the root of G and each vertex coloured c . For $i = 1, 2$ let $G'_i = G^+[V(G_i) \cup \{w\}]$. By Lemma 4.2 for some $i = 1, 2$ we have $G'_i + rw$ has a subdivision of K_4 , thus $G_i \notin \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{C_i}$. This is a contradiction. \square

Lemma 5.9 *Let C be a finite non-empty set of positive integers. The exponential generating functions of $\hat{\mathcal{A}}_C$ and \mathcal{A}_C are related by*

$$\hat{A}_C = \sum_{S \subseteq C} (-1)^{|C|-|S|} 2^{|S|} \exp \left(\sum_{S' \subseteq S} A_{S'} \right).$$

Notice, that by definition $A_\emptyset(x) = 0$ and $\hat{A}_\emptyset(x) = 1$.

Proof For any set $S \subseteq C$, define

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_S = \cup_{T \subseteq S} \hat{\mathcal{A}}_T,$$

and note that $|\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{S,0}| = 2^{|S|}$. Since $\mathcal{A}_S \cap \mathcal{A}_{S'} = \emptyset$ for $S \neq S'$, for any $C' \subseteq C$

$$\tilde{A}_{C'} = 2^{|C'|} \exp \left(\sum_{S \subseteq C'} A_S \right).$$

Fix a non-negative integer n , and for $S \subseteq C$ let $b_S = b_{S,n}$ be the number of graphs G in $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{C,n}$, such that $\text{Col}(G) \cap S = \emptyset$. Then the number of graphs

in $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{C,n}$ where some colour from C is missing, by the inclusion-exclusion principle is

$$\sum_{S \subseteq C, S \neq \emptyset} (-1)^{|S|-1} b_S.$$

Now $b_S = |\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{C \setminus S, n}|$, therefore, summing over all $n \geq 0$

$$\tilde{A}_C - \hat{A}_C = \sum_{S \subseteq C, S \neq \emptyset} (-1)^{|S|-1} \tilde{A}_{C \setminus S} = \sum_{S \subseteq C} (-1)^{|C|-|S|-1} \tilde{A}_S$$

and

$$\hat{A}_C = \sum_{S \subseteq C} (-1)^{|C|-|S|} \tilde{A}_S = \sum_{S \subseteq C} (-1)^{|C|-|S|} 2^{|S|} \exp \left(\sum_{S' \subseteq S} A_{S'} \right).$$

□

Proposition 5.10 *Let k be a positive integer, and let C be a set of positive integers, $|C| \geq k$. Let $B \in \mathcal{B}_k$. For $i = 1, \dots, k$, denote by v_i be the vertex of B coloured $\{i\}$. Let P be a partition of C into k non-empty sets S_1, \dots, S_k (listed in the lexicographic order), and let G_1, \dots, G_k be pairwise disjoint graphs, all disjoint from B , with $G_i \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{S_i}$, $i = 1, \dots, k$.*

Then the graph G obtained by identifying the root r_i of G_i with v_i and setting $\text{Col}_G(v_i) = \text{Col}_{G_i}(r_i)$ for each i , is a C -tree.

Proof We have to show the conditions (a)-(c) of the definition of the C -tree are satisfied. It is trivial to check (b) and (c), so we will check just (a). Suppose it does not hold, i.e., $c \in C$ is bad for G . Consider the graph G^+ formed by adding to G a new vertex $w \notin V(G)$ and connecting w to the root r of G and each vertex coloured c . Let S_i be the set containing c . Let $G'_1 = G[V(G_i) \cup w]$ and $G'_2 = G^+ - (G_i - v_i)$. We have $G'_1 \cup G'_2 = G^+$ and $V(G'_1) \cap V(G'_2) = \{v_i, w\}$. Let K' be a subdivision of K_4 in G^+ .

By Lemma 4.2, either K' is contained in G'_1 or G'_2 , or the intersection of K' with G'_j is a path from v_i to w for some $j \in \{1, 2\}$. If K' is a subgraph of G'_1 , then c is bad for G_1 ; if K' is a subgraph of G'_2 , then c is bad for B . If $G'_2 \cap K'$ is a path from w to v_i , then $G'_1 + wv_i$ contains a subdivision of K_4 , so c is bad for G_i . If $G'_1 \cap K'$ is a path from w to v_i , then $B + wv_i$ contains a subdivision of K_4 , and so c is bad for B . In each case we get a contradiction. □

We can now use the above observations and the decomposition into blocks, similarly as in (15) to give the exponential generating function for \mathcal{A}_C . Given a set $C \subseteq [k]$ for some positive integer k , let $\mathcal{P}(C)$ be the set of all set partitions of C , so that $|\mathcal{P}([j])|$ is the j -th Bell number.

Lemma 5.11 *Let k be a positive integer. For any non-empty set $C \subseteq [k]$, the exponential generating function of \mathcal{A}_C is*

$$A_C(x) = \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}(C)} B_{|P|}(x) \prod_{S \in P} \hat{A}_S(x).$$

Proof Each C -tree G may be decomposed into the (uncoloured) block B containing its root r , and a set of graphs G_v , such that $v \in X = \cup_{c \in C} X_c(B)$. Since the graph \hat{G}_v obtained from G_v with vertex v coloured $\text{Col}_G(v)$ and its label removed, is isomorphic to a coloured minor of G , we have that $\hat{G}_v \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{C'}$ where $C' = \text{type}_G(v)$. Let $v^{(1)}, \dots, v^{(t)}$ be the vertices of X sorted according to their type in the lexicographic order, and for $v \in X$ let $\text{ind}(v)$ be the position of v in this list. The graph \tilde{B} obtained from B by setting $\text{Col}_{\tilde{B}}(v) = \{\text{ind}(v)\}$ for each $v \in X$ satisfies $\tilde{B} \in \mathcal{B}_t$. Now using Proposition 5.10 we see that each graph in \mathcal{A}_C can be represented uniquely by and constructed from

- a root block $B \in \mathcal{B}_t$, for some $t \in [|C|]$,
- a partition $P = \{S_1, \dots, S_t\}$ of C into non-empty sets (indexed in the lexicographic order), and
- pairwise disjoint graphs G_1, \dots, G_t , all disjoint from B , where $G_i \in \hat{\mathcal{A}}_{S_i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, t$

by identifying the root r_i of G_i with the vertex v of B coloured $\{i\}$, and colouring that vertex $\text{Col}_{G_i}(r_i)$. Now the exponential generating function is obtained in a standard way, see [12]. \square

We write for shortness $\mathcal{A}_R = \mathcal{A}_{\{1\}}$, $\mathcal{A}_{RG} = \mathcal{A}_{\{1,2\}}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{RGB} = \mathcal{A}_{\{1,2,3\}}$.

Lemma 5.12 *The exponential generating functions of \mathcal{A}_R , \mathcal{A}_{RG} and \mathcal{A}_{RGB} satisfy*

$$\begin{aligned} A_R &= B_1 \hat{A}_R; \\ A_{RG} &= B_1 \hat{A}_{RG} + B_2 \hat{A}_R^2; \\ A_{RGB} &= B_1 \hat{A}_{RGB} + 3B_2 \hat{A}_R \hat{A}_{RG} + B_3 \hat{A}_R^3. \end{aligned}$$

Here

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{A}_R &= 2e^{A_R} - 1; \\ \hat{A}_{RG} &= 4e^{A_{RG}+2A_R} - 4e^{A_R} + 1; \\ \hat{A}_{RGB} &= 8e^{A_{RGB}+3A_{RG}+3A_R} - 12e^{A_{RG}+2A_R} + 6e^{A_R} - 1.\end{aligned}$$

Proof Notice, that by symmetry we have $A_C = A_{C'}$ whenever $|C'| = |C|$. The lemma follows by Lemma 5.9 and Lemma 5.11. \square

5.3 Blocks of coloured trees (two colours)

In this section we present a decomposition for coloured graphs in the class \mathcal{B}_2 . For a network G with two poles, we denote by G^+ the network obtained by connecting the poles with an edge. We will say that a colour c is *bad* for a (coloured) network G , if adding a new vertex w to G connected to the source of G and each vertex coloured c , we obtain a graph not in $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$. Recall that in this section $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$.

Lemma 5.13 *Let \mathcal{S}_1 be the class of $\{0,1\}^1$ -coloured series SP-networks G where exactly one internal vertex is coloured $\{\text{red}\}$, and the colour red is good for G^+ .*

Each graph in \mathcal{S}_1 admits a unique decomposition into two graphs in \mathcal{D} or a graph \mathcal{B}_2 and a graph in \mathcal{D} . The exponential generating function of \mathcal{S}_1 is

$$S_1(x) = D(x)(xD(x) + B_2(x)).$$

We will use the following simple observation.

Lemma 5.14 *Let k be a positive integer and let G be a $\{0,1\}^k$ -coloured graph with one pointed vertex r and exactly k coloured vertices, so that for each $i \in [k]$ there is a vertex $v_i \in V(G) \setminus \{r\}$ coloured $\{i\}$. Denote by G_c the network with source r and sink u obtained from G by removing the colour and the label from the vertex u coloured $\{c\}$.*

$G \in \mathcal{B}_k$ if and only if for each $c \in [k]$ we have $N(G_c) \in \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2$.

Proof If either $G \in \mathcal{B}_k$ or $N(G_c) \in \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2$, then G_c is biconnected, so $G_c \notin \mathcal{S}$.

(\Rightarrow) Suppose $N(G_c) \notin \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2$ and let u be the vertex coloured $\{c\}$. Then $G_c + ru$ contains K_4 as a minor. We may replace ru by the path rwu where $w \notin V(G)$ to see that the colour c is bad for G , a contradiction.

(\Leftarrow) Suppose we have $N(G_c) \in \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2$, but c is not good for G . Let u be the vertex coloured c . The assumption implies that with a new vertex $w \notin V(G)$, the graph $G' = N(G + ruw)$ contains K_4 as a minor. Then so does $G_c + ru$ and $N(G_c) \notin \mathcal{D}$, a contradiction. \square

Proof of Lemma 5.13 Let $G \in \mathcal{S}_1$, let s and t be its source and sink respectively, and let v be the vertex coloured red. Then by Lemma 5.3, G may be decomposed into a sequence of (pairwise internally disjoint) networks $H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k \in (\mathcal{P} + e)$ with $k \geq 2$ and vertices x_1, \dots, x_{k-1} , where x_i is both the sink of H_i and the source of H_{i+1} .

Suppose v is an internal vertex of some H_j , $2 \leq j \leq k$. For $j = 1, \dots, k$ denote by s_j and t_j the source and the sink of H_j respectively (we have $s_1 = s$ and $t_k = t$). By Proposition 5.5, H_j contains a cycle C with vertices v, s_j and t_j . By Lemma 5.3 and Proposition 5.4, there is a path P_1 from s to s_j in $H_1 \cup \dots \cup H_{j-1}$, a path P_2 from t_j to t in H_{j+1}, \dots, H_k (which is trivial if $j = k$). Now the graph obtained from the union of C, P_1, P_2 and rt demonstrates that the colour red is bad for G^+ . Therefore v cannot be an internal vertex of H_j , $j \geq 2$.

So v can have one of the following positions (and the cases are non-overlapping):

- (a) $v = x_j$ for some $j \in [k - 1]$;
- (b) v is an internal vertex of H_1 .

Suppose first that (a) holds. Denote by D_1 the SP -network with source s and sink v obtained from the union (series composition) of H_1, \dots, H_j and x_1, \dots, x_{j-1} . Denote by D_2 the network with source v and sink t obtained from the union (series composition) of H_{j+1}, \dots, H_k and the vertices x_{j+1}, \dots, x_{k-1} . By Lemma 5.3 and the comment thereafter, $D_1, D_2 \in \mathcal{D}$.

Now let $D'_1, D'_2 \in \mathcal{D}$ be arbitrary, and let G' be a network obtained by series composition of D'_1 and D'_2 by colouring the common pole $\{red\}$ and giving it an arbitrary label. Let s be the source of D'_1 and G' , and let t be the sink of D'_2 and G' .

Lemma 5.3 and a comment after it, the decomposition of a graph \mathcal{S} to a graph in $(\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2)$ and a sequence of graphs in $\mathcal{Z} \times (\mathcal{P} + e)$ is unique. Therefore, if $G' \in \mathcal{S}_1$ applying the decomposition of $G = G'$ into graphs H_1, \dots, H_k as above, we recover $D_1 = D'_1$ and $D_2 = D'_2$.

Let us check that $G' \in \mathcal{S}_1$. Consider the network \tilde{G} obtained from G'^+ by making v a sink and t an internal vertex. $N(\tilde{G})$ is a parallel SP -network,

since it is obtained by a series composition of the network st and the SP-network \overleftarrow{D}'_2 and a parallel composition of the resulting network with the SP-network D'_1 (here \overleftarrow{D}'_2 denotes D'_2 with its source and sink swapped. This change of orientation does not change the type of the network). By Proposition 5.6, the red colour is good for \tilde{G} , and so it is good for G'^+ , and $G' \in \mathcal{S}_1$.

Now consider the case (b). Let \tilde{H}_1 be a $\{0, 1\}^2$ -coloured graph obtained from H_1 by colouring its sink green and assigning the label x_1 . Since \tilde{H}_1 is a subgraph of G^+ , if the red colour is bad for \tilde{H}_1 , then it is also bad for G . If the green colour is bad for \tilde{H}_1 , then the path P from s to x_1 in G^+ , where P consists of the edge st and a path from t to x_1 in $D = H_2 \cup \{x_2\} \cup \dots \cup \{x_{k-1}\} \cup H_k \in \mathcal{D}$ shows that G^+ contains K_4 as a minor, which is a contradiction. It follows that $\tilde{H}_1 \in \mathcal{B}_2$ and $D \in \mathcal{D}$.

Now take an arbitrary graph $H' \in \mathcal{B}_2$ with root r , an arbitrary network $D' \in \mathcal{D}$ with source s' and sink t' , and identify the green vertex of H' with the source of D' (call this vertex x) to obtain a network G' with source r and sink t' . Denote the vertex of G' coloured $\{red\}$ by v .

It is easy to see using the decomposition given by Lemma 5.3 that if $G' \in \mathcal{S}_1$, then the procedure described above applied with $G = G'$ recovers H' and D' of G' as \tilde{H}_1 and D respectively. It remains to show that $G' \in \mathcal{S}_1$.

Consider the graph $G'' = G'^{+(w)}$ obtained by adding a new vertex w to G'^+ , such that $\Gamma(w) = \{r, v\}$. Assume that red is bad for G' . Then G'' contains a subdivision K' of K_4 . Since K' is 2-connected, it must contain both vertices v and r . Clearly, $\{r, x\}$ is a cut in G . Apply Lemma 4.2 to G'' , and its subgraphs $\tilde{H}' = G''[V(H') \cup \{w\}]$ and $R = G'' - (\tilde{H}' - \{r, x\})$. We consider three possible cases.

Case 1. K' is entirely contained in \tilde{H}' . Then $H' \notin \mathcal{B}_2$, which is a contradiction.

Case 2. $K' \cap \tilde{H}'$ is a path from r to x . Let G_1 be the network with poles r and x obtained by a series composition of rt' and \overleftarrow{D}' . Then the network $G_1 + rx \in \mathcal{P}$ contains K_4 as a minor, this is a contradiction to Lemma 5.3.

Case 3. $K' \cap R$ is a path P from r to x . Consider $K'_1 = K' \cap \tilde{H}'$. Then K'_1 is a subdivision of K_4 with a part of subdivided edge (i.e., the internal vertices of P) removed.

It must be that $w \in V(K'_1)$, otherwise $N(G^+) \notin \mathcal{D}$, again contradicting Lemma 5.3. Since K' is 2-connected, w must have degree 2 in K'_1 . We have that K'_1 is a subdivision of one of the graphs shown in Figure 4, with the restriction that rw cannot be subdivided. Importantly, in all cases, the graph $K'' = K'_1 - \{w, r, x\}$ is connected. The SP-network H' is parallel (it contains

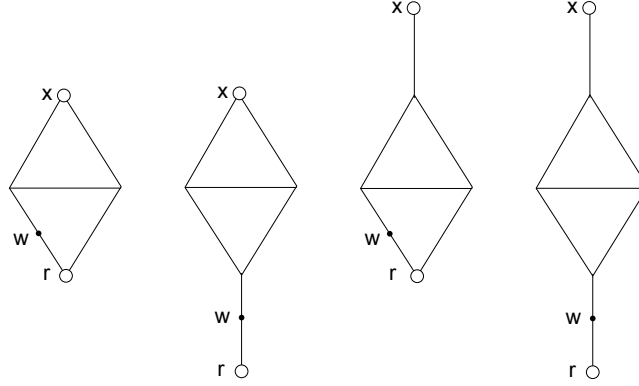


Figure 4: The part K'_1 of the subdivision of K_4 contained in \tilde{H}_1 is a subdivision of one of these four types of graphs. Here the unlabelled vertices can be any vertices of \tilde{H}_1 .

an internal vertex v), so by Lemma 5.3 it can be obtained in a unique way by parallel composition of some $l \geq 2$ networks $S_1, \dots, S_l \in \mathcal{S} \cup e$. The connected graph H'' belongs to exactly one of these networks; change the indices if necessary, so that this network is S_1 . Now, since $V(K') \cap V(S_2) \subseteq \{r, x\}$ we may use a path in S_2 from r to x to replace the path P and show that \tilde{H}' also contains a subdivision of K_4 . This demonstrates that $H' \notin \mathcal{B}_2$, which is a contradiction.

Combining the decompositions in each of the cases (a) and (b) yields the bijection

$$\mathcal{S}_1 = \mathcal{Z} \times \mathcal{D}^2 + \mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{B}_2,$$

which translates into the generating function, see [12], as claimed. \square

Lemma 5.15 *Each graph in \mathcal{B}_2 admits a unique decomposition into a network in \mathcal{D} and a network in \mathcal{S}_1 . The exponential generating function of \mathcal{B}_2 satisfies*

$$B_2(x) = xD(x)S_1(x)$$

Proof Let $G \in \mathcal{B}_2$, let r be the root of G and let u and v be the vertices coloured $\{green\}$ and $\{red\}$ respectively. Consider the $\{0, 1\}^1$ -coloured network \tilde{G} with poles r and u obtained with $c = green$ as in Proposition 5.14. $N(\tilde{G}) \in \mathcal{P}$ (it has an internal vertex v), so it can be decomposed uniquely using Lemma 5.3 into a network $D \in \mathcal{D}$ and a series graph S that contains

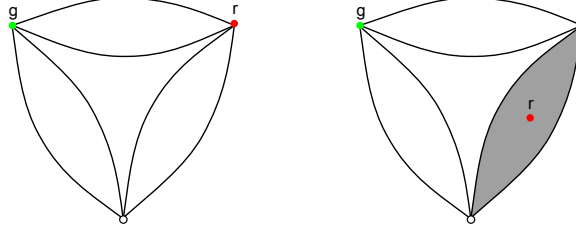


Figure 5: Graphs in the class \mathcal{B}_2 can be decomposed into one of the following constructions. Here the white shapes represent networks in \mathcal{D} , the grey shape represents a graph in \mathcal{B}_2 where the green vertex is converted into the sink. r and g mark vertices coloured red and green respectively.

v , both with poles s and u . Since the graph S^+ is isomorphic to a minor of \tilde{G} , if red is bad for S^+ , then it is bad for \tilde{G} . Thus $S \in \mathcal{S}_1$.

Now take arbitrary networks $D' \in \mathcal{D}$ and $S' \in \mathcal{S}_1$ with disjoint sets of internal vertices and join them in parallel. Label the sink vertex u and colour it green. We claim that the resulting graph $G' \in \mathcal{B}_2$. Suppose, not. The colour green cannot be bad for G' by Proposition 5.6. Suppose red is bad for G' . The root r of G' is its unique pointed vertex (the common sink of D' and S'). Using Lemma 4.2, since $D' \in \mathcal{D}$, we get that red is bad for $S' + ru$, which contradicts to the definition of \mathcal{S}_1 . So we have

$$\mathcal{B}_2 = \mathcal{Z} \times \mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{S}_2,$$

and applying the standard conversion to generating functions [12] completes the proof. \square

We may combine the results of this section to obtain the full picture of graphs in the class \mathcal{B}_2 , see Figure 5.

Corollary 5.16 *Each graph in \mathcal{B}_2 admits a unique decomposition into three graphs in \mathcal{D} or two graphs in \mathcal{D} and a graph in \mathcal{B}_2 :*

$$\mathcal{B}_2 = \mathcal{Z}^2 \times \mathcal{D}^3 + \mathcal{Z} \times \mathcal{D}^2 \times \mathcal{B}_2.$$

Proof Combine Lemma 5.13 and Lemma 5.15. \square

5.4 Blocks of coloured trees (general case)

In this section we give a nice characterisation of the class of coloured blocks \mathcal{B}_k for arbitrary k . It turns out that each graph in \mathcal{B}_k can be formed by substituting an SP-network for each edge of an “apex tree”.

Let k be a positive integer. Let \mathcal{T}'_k be the class of $\{0, 1\}^k$ -coloured Cayley trees T containing exactly k coloured vertices v_1, \dots, v_k , where vertex v_i has colour $\{i\}$ for each $i = 1, \dots, k$ with the following restriction: if a vertex $u \in V(T)$ has no colour, then it must have degree at least 3. Since every leaf is coloured by a unique colour, each $T \in \mathcal{T}'_k$ has only one automorphism. Therefore, we have $|\mathcal{T}'_{k,n}| = n!|(\mathcal{UT}'_k)_n|$, where \mathcal{UT}'_k is the class of unlabelled $\{0, 1\}^k$ -coloured trees that can be obtained from the trees in \mathcal{T}'_k .

For $k = 1, 2, \dots$ the number of elements in \mathcal{UT}'_k is

$$1, 1, 4, 31, 367, \dots$$

For example, all trees in the class \mathcal{UT}'_3 are shown in Figure 6. It is interesting to note, that the above sequence does not yet appear in the Sloane's Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences [24].

Now let \mathcal{F}'_k be the class of all vertex-pointed graphs that can be obtained by taking a coloured tree $T \in \mathcal{T}'_k$, subdividing its edges arbitrarily (by inserting new uncoloured labelled vertices) to get a tree T' , and finally adding a pointed root vertex r connected to each leaf of T' and each uncoloured vertex of degree 2 (edges rv where v is coloured or has at least 3 neighbours may be included or not included).

Let $\mathcal{F}'_k(\cdot, \mathcal{D})$ denote the class of graphs that can be obtained from graphs in \mathcal{F}'_k by replacing their edges by arbitrary networks in \mathcal{D} . Since each network has an orientation (it starts with its source and ends with its sink), in order for such replacement to be well defined for a given $G \in \mathcal{F}'_k$ and $\{D_e \in \mathcal{D} : e \in E(H)\}$, the edges of G have to be oriented. We can assume that each edge in the tree $G - r$ points towards the red vertex, and each edge of G adjacent to r points away from r .

Theorem 5.17 *Let k be a positive integer. Each graph in \mathcal{B}_k can be obtained in a unique way by substituting an SP-network for each edge of a graph in \mathcal{F}'_k :*

$$\mathcal{B}_k = \begin{cases} \mathcal{F}'_1(\cdot, \mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2) = \mathcal{Z} \times (\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2) & \text{for } k = 1 \\ \mathcal{F}'_k(\cdot, \mathcal{D}) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We will prove Theorem 5.17 using the next two lemmas.

Lemma 5.18 *Let $k \geq 2$ be an integer. Each pair (H, \mathcal{D}_H) , where $H \in \mathcal{F}'_k$ and $\mathcal{D}_H = \{D_e \in \mathcal{D} : e \in E(H)\}$ yields a unique graph $G = G(H, \mathcal{D}_H) \in \mathcal{B}_k$, where G is obtained from H by replacing e with D_e for each edge $e \in E(H)$.*

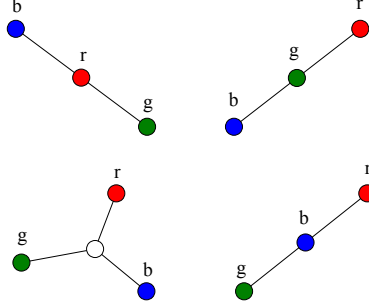


Figure 6: The isomorphism groups for the class of coloured trees \mathcal{T}'_3 .

Proof Fix a pair (H, \mathcal{D}_H) and let r be the root of $G = G(H, \mathcal{D}_H)$. Let us first prove that $G \in \mathcal{B}_k$. To this aim, by Lemma 5.14 it suffices to show that for each colour $c \in [k]$, if v_c is the vertex coloured $\{c\}$, then the network G_c with source r and sink v_c obtained from G as in Lemma 5.14 satisfies $N(G_c) \in \mathcal{P}$.

The graph G_c is 2-connected, so $N(G_c) \notin \mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{E}_2$. Suppose $G_c + rv_c$ contains a subdivision K' of K_4 . Let B be the block of $G_c - r$ containing the 2-core of $K' - r$ (the 2-core of a graph is the unique graph obtained by repeatedly deleting vertices of degree at most 1, until no such vertices remain). Since each vertex $v \in V(H) \setminus \{r\}$ is a cut point of $G_c - r$, we have that B is isomorphic to a subgraph of D_e for some $e = xy \in H$. Furthermore, G_c contains a path from the source to the sink of D_e which does not use any internal vertex of D_e . It follows by Lemma 4.2 that D_e is not an *SP*-network, a contradiction.

Let us now prove that given $G = G(H, \mathcal{D}_H)$ where $H \in \mathcal{F}'_k$ for any $k \geq 2$ we can always recover H and \mathcal{D}_H . We prove this claim by induction on $|V(H)|$.

Suppose $|V(H)| = 3$. Then the unique decomposition is provided by Corollary 5.16, and the corresponding tree in \mathcal{F}'_k is the unique tree with two nodes u and v , which are the vertices of G coloured $\{green\}$ and $\{red\}$ respectively.

Now let $h \geq 4$ be an integer. Suppose that for any $\tilde{H} \in \mathcal{F}'_k$ on at most $h - 1$ vertices, we can always recover \tilde{H} and $\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{H}}$ given just the graph $G = G(\tilde{H}, \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{H}})$. Let $H \in \mathcal{F}'_k$ be a graph on h vertices with root r and let $\mathcal{D}_H = \{D_e \in \mathcal{D} : e \in E(H)\}$ be arbitrary. Denote the tree $H - r$ by T (it is a subdivision of a graph in \mathcal{T}'_k). Let u be a coloured vertex in $G - r$, such that

there are no two coloured components in $G - \{r, u\}$. If there is more than one candidate for u , let u be such that $\text{Col}(u) = \{j\}$ has the largest j . At least one such vertex exists since for any leaf x of the tree T , all coloured vertices of $T - u$ (and also in $G - \{r, u\}$) are in a single component. Furthermore, for any vertex u' of T that is an internal vertex of T , there are at least 2 coloured components in $T - u'$ (and also in $G - \{r, u'\}$). So u is the leaf vertex of T with the largest colour index.

Let C be the component of $G - \{r, u\}$ containing all coloured vertices. Then the network D'_{ru} with poles r and u obtained from $G - C$ is the network D_{ru} .

Now consider the graph $\tilde{G} = G - (V(D'_{ru}) \setminus \{r, u\})$. For each cut vertex v' of \tilde{G} , let $C(v', u)$ denote the component of $\tilde{G} - v'$ containing u . Let S be the set of cut vertices v' such that either v' is coloured or $G - C(v', u)$ is 2-connected. Finally, call a vertex $v' \in S$ a *candidate* if $G - C(v', u)$ does not contain any vertex from S . It is not difficult to see that there is exactly one candidate: the neighbour v of u in T .

Let D'_{uv} be the network obtained from $\tilde{G}[V(C(v, u)) \cup \{v\}]$ by making u the source and v the sink. We can see that $D'_{uv} = D_{uv}$ (the orientation is correct, since by definition $j > 1$).

Now consider the graph $\tilde{G} - V(D'_{uv} - v)$. If v is not coloured, colour it $\{j\}$, and add a dummy path vwv , where w is a vertex not in \tilde{G} . Denote the resulting graph by \tilde{G}_2 . At the same time consider the graph obtained from $H - u$ by adding an edge rv , if it is not already there, and colouring v with $\{j\}$, if it is not coloured. Let P_{rvv} be the network with poles r and v obtained from the path rvv . If $rv \notin E(H)$, let $\tilde{D}_{rv} = P_{rvv}$ otherwise define $\tilde{D}_{rv} = D_{rv} \cup \tilde{P}$. The graph \tilde{G}_2 can be obtained from H' by replacing each edge by a network D'_e , where $D'_e = D_e$, if $e \in E(H') \setminus \{rv\}$ and $D'_{rv} = \tilde{D}_{rv}$.

By induction (rename colours, if necessary) we may recover H' and \mathcal{D}' uniquely. Now we see, that connecting u to v and r in H' , returning the original colour to v , and removing rv if $D'_{rv} = P_{rvv}$, recovers the graph H . For $e \in E(H) \setminus \{ru, rv, uv\}$, the network D_e is the network D'_e by induction, for $e \in \{rv, uv\}$, we have shown above that $D_e = D'_e$. Finally, if $rv \in H'$, we obtain D_{rv} as $D'_{rv} - w$. \square

Lemma 5.19 *For any integer $k \geq 2$ we have $\mathcal{B}_k \subseteq \mathcal{F}'_k(\cdot, \mathcal{D})$.*

Proof We use induction on k . For $k = 2$, fix $G \in \mathcal{B}_2$. By Corollary 5.16, G admits either a representation by three SP-networks (we say that G is of the first type) or by two SP-networks and a (smaller) network $G' \in \mathcal{B}_2$ (we

say that G is of the second type), see Figure 5. Let $G_0 = G$. For $i = 0, \dots$, if the graph G_i is of the second type, define $G_{i+1} = G'_i$. Let j be the index of the last G_i that has been defined.

To prove the lemma for the case $k = 2$ we apply induction on j . When $j = 0$, we have that G is of the first type, so by Corollary 5.16, it is a triangle $H \in \mathcal{F}'_{2,2}$ with each edge replaced by a network in \mathcal{D} . Now let $j' \geq 1$, assume that the claim holds for $k = 2$ and all $j \in \{0, \dots, j' - 1\}$, and suppose $j = j'$. Then by Corollary 5.16, the graph $G = G_0$ is obtained from G_1 by taking a series composition D of two graphs $D_1, D_2 \in \mathcal{D}$ with the common pole coloured $\{green\}$, identifying the sink of D with the green vertex u of G_1 and removing the colour from u . By induction, G_1 can be obtained from a graph $H' \in \mathcal{F}'_2$ by replacing each edge $e \in E(H')$ with a network $D'_e \in \mathcal{D}$.

Let H be a graph obtained from H' by inserting the vertex $u \notin V(H')$, so that u is connected to the green vertex u' of H' and the root, colouring u $\{green\}$ and removing the colour from u' . Clearly, $H \in \mathcal{F}'_2$. Also, for $e \in E(H')$ define $D_e = D'_e$, and let $D_{ru} = D_1$ and $D_{uu'} = D_2$. Thus G_0 can be obtained from the graph $H \in \mathcal{F}'_2$, by replacing each edge $e \in E(H)$ with D_e . This completes the proof for the case $k = 2$.

Assume now that we have proved the lemma for \mathcal{B}_l with $l \in \{2, \dots, k-1\}$, and suppose $G \in \mathcal{B}_k$, where $k \geq 3$. Let u be the vertex of G coloured $\{k\}$. Remove the colour from u to obtain a graph $G' \in \mathcal{B}_{k-1}$. Use induction to find a graph $H' \in \mathcal{F}'_{k-1}$ and a set of networks $\mathcal{D}_{H'} = \{D'_e : e \in E(H')\}$ such that G' is the graph obtained by replacing each edge e of H' by D'_e . Let r be the root vertex of H' , write $T' = H' - r$, and recall that T' is a subdivision of a tree in \mathcal{T}'_{k-1} .

The vertex u may have one of the following positions:

- (a) $u \in V(T')$.
- (b) u is an internal vertex of D'_e for some $e = xy \in E(T')$.
- (c) u is an internal vertex of D'_{rv} for some $v \in V(T')$.

The case (a) is easy: we let H be the graph obtained from H' by colouring u with $\{k\}$, and let $\mathcal{D}_H = \mathcal{D}_{H'}$.

Consider the case (b). Suppose, u is not a cut vertex of D'_e . By Lemma 5.3 and Proposition 5.5, D_e contains a minor M isomorphic to the triangle K_3 , such that x, y and u all belong to different bags. Now, since each component of $T' - xy$ contains at least one leaf of T' , there are paths P_1 and P_2 in $G' - (D'_e - \{x, y\})$ from r to x and y respectively. Now M , P_1 and P_2 demonstrate that the colour k is bad for G . Thus, u must be a cut vertex

of D'_e . Let H be the graph obtained from H' by subdividing the edge xy with the vertex u . Let D_{ux} and D_{yu} be the networks with the common pole u (the orientation may be reversed, if necessary), such that D'_e results from the series composition of D_{ux} and D_{yu} . For $e \in E(H') \setminus \{e\}$, let $D_e = D'_e$, and define $\mathcal{D}_H = \{D_e : e \in E(H)\}$. Then we have $G = G(H, \mathcal{D}_H)$.

Now consider the case (c). Let G_1 be the graph obtained from $G[V(D'_{rv})]$, by colouring the vertex u $\{green\}$ and the vertex v $\{red\}$ and adding the edge rv , if $rv \notin E(G)$. For a $\{0, 1\}^k$ -coloured graph H and $c \in [k]$, let $(H)_c = H_c$ be as in Lemma 5.14. By Lemma 5.3, G_1 is 2-connected and $(G_1)_{red} \in \mathcal{P}$. By Lemma 5.14, $(G)_k \in \mathcal{P}$, and since G contains a path from r to v internally disjoint from D'_{rv} which can be contracted to an edge rv , we get that $(G_1)_{green} \in \mathcal{P}$. Therefore, applying Lemma 5.14 second time, we see that $G_1 \in \mathcal{B}_2$.

We have $N(G_1) \in \mathcal{P}$ and $G_1 \in \mathcal{B}_2$ by Lemma 5.14.

Using the already proved case $k = 2$, G_1 can be obtained from a graph $H_1 \in \mathcal{F}'_2$ by replacing each edge $e \in E(H_1)$ with an SP -network D''_e . Let \tilde{H}_1 be obtained from H_1 by setting $\text{Col}_{\tilde{H}_1}(u) = \{k\}$ and $\text{Col}_{\tilde{H}_1}(v) = \text{Col}_G(v)$.

Now, if $D''_{rv} \in \mathcal{E}_2$ and $rv \notin E(G)$, let $H = H' \cup (\tilde{H}_1 - rv)$, otherwise, let $H = H' \cup \tilde{H}_1$. We can see that the tree $T = H - r$ is obtained from T' by attaching at the vertex v the graph $P = \tilde{H}_1 - r$ (which is a path from v to u). The vertex u is coloured $\{k\}$ in P and for each vertex $x \in V(P) \setminus \{v\}$ there is an edge $rx \in E(H)$ as required by the definition of \mathcal{F}'_k . Since $v \in V(T')$ and $T' \in \mathcal{F}'_{k-1}$, if v is not coloured it has degree at least 2 in T' , and degree at least 3 in T . Hence $H \in \mathcal{F}'_k$. For $e \in E(H') \setminus \{rv\}$, define $D_e = D'_e$; for $e \in E(H_1) \setminus \{rv\}$, let $D_e = D''_e$. Finally, if $rv \in E(G)$, set $D_{rv} = D''_{rv} - rv$. Let $\mathcal{D}_H = \{D_e : e \in E(H)\}$: we have proved that $G = G(H, \mathcal{D}_H)$, as required. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.17 The case $k = 1$ follows by Lemma 5.14. For $k \geq 2$, we combine Lemma 5.18 and Lemma 5.19. \square

Given a class \mathcal{A} of graphs and a parameter $X : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, let $\mathcal{A}_{n,k} = \mathcal{A}_{n,k}^X$ denote the family of graphs $G \in \mathcal{A}_n$ with $X(G) = k$. We call

$$A(x, y) = \sum_{n \geq 0, k \geq 0} \frac{|\mathcal{A}_{n,k}|}{n!} x^n y^k$$

the *bivariate generating function* of \mathcal{A} (where y “counts” X). Below, whenever X is not specified, y counts the number of edges, i.e. $X(G) = |E(G)|$.

It is not difficult to get the bivariate generating function F'_k for \mathcal{F}'_k , when k is small.

Lemma 5.20 *The bivariate generating functions of \mathcal{F}'_2 and \mathcal{F}'_3 are*

$$F_2(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^3}{1 - xy^2}; \quad F_3(x, y) = \frac{x^3 y^4 (3 - 2xy^2)(1 + y)}{(1 - xy^2)^3}.$$

Proof Denote by $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}'_k$ the class of trees obtained by subdividing edges of trees in \mathcal{T}'_k arbitrarily. The graphs in $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}'_2$ are paths with coloured endpoints (the colours provide a unique orientation) and the univariate exponential generating function

$$\tilde{T}'_2(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n!} x^n = \frac{x^2}{1 - x}.$$

Each $T \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}'_2$ on n vertices yields a unique fan $F \in \mathcal{F}'_2$ with $2n - 1$ edges, so

$$F'_2(x, y) = \frac{\tilde{T}'_2(xy^2)}{y} = \frac{x^2 y^3}{1 - xy^2}.$$

Now consider $k = 3$. There are $3n!(n - 2)$ trees $T \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}'_{3,n}$ such that $N(T)$ is isomorphic to a path, and $n! \binom{n-2}{2}$ trees $T \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}'_{3,n}$ which are subdivided 3-stars, see Figure 6. Therefore the exponential generating function of $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}'_3$ is

$$\tilde{T}'_3(x) = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} 3(n - 2)x^n + \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \binom{n-2}{2} x^n = \frac{3x^3}{(1 - x)^2} + \frac{x^4}{(1 - x)^3}.$$

From each tree in $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}'_3$ on n vertices we can obtain two fans $F_1, F_2 \in \mathcal{F}'_{3,n}$ with $2n - 1$ and $2n - 2$ edges respectively (this is because the middle coloured vertex in the “path” case, and the centre of the star, in the “star” case may or may not be connected to the root). This yields the exponential generating function

$$F'_3(x) = \tilde{T}'_3(xy^2)(y^{-1} + y^{-2}) = \frac{x^3 y^4 (3 - 2xy^2)(1 + y)}{(1 - xy^2)^3},$$

as claimed. □

5.5 Growth of the class \mathcal{A}_R

We will use below the following fact about the class of SP-networks \mathcal{D} .

Lemma 5.21 (Lemma 2.3 of [6]) *Let \mathcal{B} be the class of biconnected series-parallel graphs. Then*

$$\rho(\mathcal{B}) = \rho(\mathcal{D}) = \rho(\mathcal{P}) = \frac{(1+t_0)(t_0-1)^2}{t_0^3} = 0.1280\dots, \text{ and}$$

$$D(\rho(\mathcal{D})) = \frac{t_0^2}{1-t_0^2} = 1.8678\dots,$$

where $t_0 = 0.8070\dots$ is the unique positive solution of

$$(1-t^2)^{-1} \exp(-t^2/(1+t)) = 2.$$

By Lemma 5.12 and Theorem 5.17

$$A_R = B_1(2e^{A_R} - 1) = x(P+1)(2e^{A_R} - 1). \quad (16)$$

Notice, that if we add a new vertex w to any $\{red\}$ -tree G , and connect it to the root and every vertex coloured red, we obtain a 2-connected series-parallel graph G' . This follows directly from the definition of a C -tree: if we delete any vertex $x \in V(G') \setminus \{w\}$, w has a neighbour in each of the components of $V(G) - \{x, w\}$, so $G' - x$ is connected. If we delete w we obtain the connected graph G . Thus each $\{red\}$ -tree of size n gives a unique 2-connected series-parallel graph of size $n+2$ (we may label the root and the new vertex $n+1$ and $n+2$ respectively). Thus, if \mathcal{B} is the class of biconnected series-parallel graphs, we have $\rho(\mathcal{B}) = \rho(\mathcal{D}) \leq \rho(\mathcal{A}_R)$. On the other hand, either looking at (16) or recalling that each SP -network yields a unique $\{red\}$ -tree, we see that $\rho(\mathcal{A}_R) \leq \rho(\mathcal{D})$. We conclude that $\rho(\mathcal{A}_R) = \rho(\mathcal{D})$.

Proposition 5.22 *For any positive integer k , we have $\rho(\mathcal{B}_k) = \rho(\mathcal{D})$.*

Proof By Lemma 5.14

$$|\mathcal{B}_{k,n}| \leq n^k |(\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2)_{n-1}|,$$

so $\rho(\mathcal{B}_k) \geq \rho(\mathcal{P})$. By Theorem 5.17, each graph, obtained from a non-series SP -network G and a coloured path $P \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}'_k$, by identifying the first endpoint of P with the sink of G and adding an edge between the source of G and second endpoint of P (if it is not already there), is in \mathcal{B}_k . So

$$|\mathcal{B}_{k,n}| \geq (n)_k |(\mathcal{P} + \mathcal{E}_2)_{n-k}|,$$

and $\rho(\mathcal{B}_k) \leq \rho(\mathcal{P})$. So $\rho(\mathcal{B}_k) = \rho(\mathcal{P}) = \rho(\mathcal{D})$ by Lemma 5.21. \square

We remind a definition from [12]. Given two numbers ϕ, R with $R > 1$ and $0 < \phi < \pi/2$, define

$$\Delta(\phi, R) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < R, z \neq 1, |\arg(z-1)| > \phi\}.$$

A domain is a Δ -domain at 1 if it is $\Delta(\phi, R)$ for some R and ϕ . For a complex number $\zeta \neq 0$, a Δ -domain at ζ is the image by the mapping $z \rightarrow \zeta z$ of a Δ -domain at 1.

For complex functions f, g we write $f(z) = O(g(z))$ as $z \rightarrow z_0$ if there are constants $C, \epsilon > 0$ such that $|f(z)| \leq C|g(z)|$ for all z with $|z - z_0| < \epsilon$.

The following fact is well known.

Lemma 5.23 *The exponential generating function $R(x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{n^{n-1} x^n}{n!}$ of rooted Cayley trees has a unique dominant singularity e^{-1} . $R(x)$ can be extended analytically to a Δ -domain Δ at e^{-1} , such that for all $x \in \Delta$ we have $R(x) = xe^{R(x)}$ and for $x \rightarrow e^{-1}$, $x \in \Delta$ we have*

$$R(x) = 1 - \sqrt{2}(1 - ex)^{1/2} + O(1 - ex). \quad (17)$$

Furthermore, $R(x)$ is the unique solution $y(x)$ of $y = xe^y$, which is analytic at 0 and satisfies $R(0) = 0$.

Proof See, e.g., Theorem VII.3 of [12] or Theorem 2.19 of [10]. For extension to a Δ -domain see, e.g., proof of Theorem 2.19 of [10]. The identity $R(x) = xe^{R(x)}$ for $|x| < e^{-1}$ is shown, i.e., in [12]. The identity then extends to the whole Δ domain by the Identity principle (see, e.g., Theorem 8.12 of [1]). \square

Recall that when we omit “(x)” in identities involving exponential generating functions and do not mention otherwise, we mean that they hold for some $\delta > 0$ and any $x \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|x| < \delta$. (If each side is an exponential generating function of a combinatorial class, this means that the counting sequences of both classes are identical.)

Lemma 5.24 *We have*

$$A_R = R(2B_1 e^{-B_1}) - B_1.$$

Proof We may rewrite (16) as

$$\tilde{A}_R = E e^{\tilde{A}_R}$$

where $\tilde{A}_R = A_R + B_1$ and $E = 2B_1 e^{-B_1}$. By Proposition 5.22, $\rho(\mathcal{B}_1) = \rho(\mathcal{D}) > 0$, so E is analytic at zero. Since $E'(0) = 2|\mathcal{B}_{1,1}| = 2 > 0$, E has an

analytic inverse ψ_E at zero. Thus there is $\delta > 0$ such that for all $u \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|u| < \delta$ we have

$$f(u) = ue^{f(u)},$$

where $f(u) = \tilde{A}_R(\psi_E(u))$. Since $f(0) = E(0) = \psi_E(0) = 0$, we conclude (using Lemma 5.23) that $f(u) = R(u)$ for all u with $|u| < \delta$. This implies that there is $\epsilon > 0$, such that for all $x \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|x| < \epsilon$ we have $\tilde{A}_R(x) = f(E(x)) = R(E(x))$, or

$$A_R(x) = R(E(x)) - B_1(x).$$

Since the two analytic functions are identical on an open disc, they are identical for all x with $|x| < \rho(\mathcal{D})$. \square

5.6 Growth of the class \mathcal{A}_{RG}

In contrast to \mathcal{A}_R , the exponential generating function of \mathcal{A}_{RG} has a dominant singularity smaller than $\rho(\mathcal{D})$.

Lemma 5.25 *For $|x| < \rho(\mathcal{D})$ define a function $E = E(x)$ by*

$$E = 4B_1 \exp(2A_R - (4e^{A_R} - 1)B_1 + (2e^{A_R} - 1)^2 B_2).$$

The equation $E(x) = e^{-1}$ has only one solution $x_0 = 0.086468..$ in the interval $(0, \rho(\mathcal{D}))$ and $\rho(\mathcal{A}_{RG}) = x_0$.

Proof Combining Lemma 5.12, Lemma 5.20 and Theorem 5.17 we get

$$\begin{aligned} A_{RG} &= B_1 (4e^{A_{RG}+2A_R} - 4e^{A_R} + 1) + B_2 (2e^{A_R} - 1)^2; \\ B_1 &= x(P + 1); \quad B_2 = \frac{x^2 D^3}{1 - xD^2}. \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

Denote

$$B = (4e^{A_R} - 1)B_1 - (2e^{A_R} - 1)^2 B_2.$$

and

$$\tilde{A}_{RG} = A_{RG} + B.$$

We may rewrite (18) as

$$\tilde{A}_{RG} = Ee^{\tilde{A}_{RG}}.$$

Since all of the functions P, A_R, D, B_1, B_2 have convergence radius $\rho(\mathcal{D})$, the function $E(x)$ is analytic in the open disc $|x| < \rho(\mathcal{D})$. Furthermore, $E(x)$ is

increasing for $x \in (0, \rho(\mathcal{D}))$. To see this, notice that the Taylor coefficients of $E_1 = E_1(x)$ given by

$$E_1 = 4 \exp((2e^{A_R} - 1)^2 B_2)$$

are non-negative, so $E_1(x)$ is continuously increasing for $x \in (0, \rho(\mathcal{D}))$. Also, by (16) we have

$$2A_R - (4e^{A_R} - 1)B_1 = -B_1.$$

So

$$E_2 = B_1 \exp(2A_R - (4e^{A_R} - 1)B_1) = B_1 e^{-B_1}.$$

The function $B_1(x)$ continuously increases as $x \in (0, \rho(\mathcal{D}))$, since B_1 has non-negative Taylor coefficients, not all zero. Also, we have $B_1(0) = 0$. By Lemma 5.21, (14) and numeric evaluation we get $B_1(\rho(\mathcal{D})) = 0.1929.. < 1$. Since the function $y(t) = te^{-t}$ continuously increases for $t \in (0, 1)$ we conclude that both $y(B_1(x))$ and $E(x) = E_1(x)E_2(x)$ continuously increase for $x \in (0, \rho(\mathcal{D}))$.

We now claim that

$$\tilde{A}_{RG}(x) = R(E(x)), \quad (19)$$

where R is the exponential generating function for rooted Cayley trees. To see why, first note that

$$E'(0) = 4(P(0) + 1)e^0 = 4$$

and so, since E is analytic at 0 and $E(0) = 0$, $E(x)$ has an analytic inverse $\psi_E(u)$ for $|u| < \delta$, with some positive δ , such that $\psi_E(u) = 0$. For such u we have

$$f(u) = ue^{f(u)} \quad (20)$$

and we conclude as in the proof of Lemma 5.24 that for all $x \in \mathbb{C}$, $|x| < \rho$ where ρ is the radius of convergence of $R(E(x))$

$$\tilde{A}_{RG}(x) = f(E(x)) = R(E(x)).$$

Returning to A_{RG} we have

$$A_{RG}(x) = R(E(x)) - B(x). \quad (21)$$

Since A_{RG} has non-negative Taylor coefficients, by Pringsheim's theorem (see, e.g., [12]), it has a dominant singularity in $[0; \infty]$. The function E is continuously increasing for $x \in (0, 0.12] \subset (0, \rho(\mathcal{A}_R))$ and $E(0.12) = 0.6436.. > e^{-1}$, therefore there is exactly one solution of $E(x) = 1/e$ in

$(0, \rho(\mathcal{D}))$; we call this solution x_0 . Here we used (13), Lemma 5.24, (21) in Maple, to get the numeric evaluation of $E(0.12)$ and solve $E(x) = 1/e$. (Let us note here that D and R have explicit functional inverses, see [6, 12], therefore D, R, A_R, A_{RG} can be evaluated numerically at any point inside their disc of convergence).

The function A_{RG} is analytic for all $x < x_0$, and there is $\epsilon > 0$ such that B and E are analytic for all x with $|x| < x_0 + \epsilon$. Using the fact that E has an analytic inverse at x_0 (since $E'(x_0) > 0$) we conclude that x_0 must be a singularity of A_{RG} . \square

5.7 Growth of the class \mathcal{A}_{RGB} .

For \mathcal{A}_{RGB} we will apply a very similar analysis as in the previous section, we only have to work with slightly longer formulas.

Lemma 5.26 *For $|x| < \rho(\mathcal{A}_{RG})$ define $E(x) = E_1(x)E_2(x)$ where*

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= 4 \exp\{3B_2(2e^{A_R} - 1)^2(4e^{A_{RG}+2A_R} - 4e^{A_R} + 1) + B_3(2e^{A_R} - 1)^3\}; \\ E_2 &= 2B_1 \exp\{3A_{RG} + 3A_R + B_1(6e^{A_R} - 12e^{A_{RG}+2A_R} - 1)\}. \end{aligned}$$

The equation $E(x) = e^{-1}$ has only one solution $x_1 = 0.044495..$ in the interval $(0, \rho(\mathcal{A}_{RG}))$ and $\rho(\mathcal{A}_{RGB}) = x_1$.

Proof By Lemma 5.12 we have

$$A_{RGB} = 8B_1e^{A_{RGB}+3A_{RG}+3A_R} - B,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} B &= B_1(12e^{A_{RG}+2A_R} - 6e^{A_R} + 1) \\ &\quad - 3B_2(2e^{A_R} - 1)^2(4e^{A_{RG}+2A_R} - 4e^{A_R} + 1) - B_3(2e^{A_R} - 1)^3. \end{aligned}$$

Setting $\tilde{A}_{RGB} = A_{RGB} + B$, we may rewrite this as

$$\tilde{A}_{RGB} = Ee^{\tilde{A}_{RGB}}.$$

Notice, that by Lemma 5.25, and Section 5.5, B_k (for $k \geq 1$), A_R and A_{RG} all convergence radius at least $\rho(\mathcal{A}_{RG})$. Therefore E is analytic (and continuous) at any point $x \in (0, \rho(\mathcal{A}_{RG}))$. We claim that $E(x)$ is increasing for $x \in (0, \rho(\mathcal{A}_{RG}))$. To see why, recall the notation of Lemma 5.12, and note that

$$E_1 = 4e^{3B_2\hat{A}_R^2\hat{A}_{RG}+B_3\hat{A}_R^3}$$

is an exponential generating function for a class of combinatorial objects, so its coefficients are non-negative, not all zero. Hence $E_1(x)$ is increasing for $x \in (0, \rho(\mathcal{A}_{RG}))$. Now, by (16) and (18), the exponent in E_2 is

$$\begin{aligned} & 3A_{RG} + 3A_R + B_1 (6e^{A_R} - 12e^{A_{RG}+2A_R} - 1) \\ &= 3B_1 (4e^{A_{RG}+2A_R} - 4e^{A_R} + 1) + 3B_2 (2e^{A_R} - 1)^2 \\ &+ 3B_1 (2e^{A_R} - 1) + B_1 (6e^{A_R} - 12e^{A_{RG}+2A_R} - 1) \\ &= -B_1 + 3B_2 \hat{A}_R^2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$E_2 = 2B_1 e^{-B_1} e^{3B_2 \hat{A}_R^2}$$

is increasing for $x \in (0, \rho(\mathcal{A}_R G))$ using a similar argument as in the proof of Lemma 5.25. Since $E = E_1 E_2$, E has the same property. Now since $E(0) = 0$, $E'(0) = 8|\mathcal{B}_{1,1}| = 8$, we have similarly as in the proof of Lemma 5.24

$$\tilde{A}_{RGB}(x) = R(E(x))$$

for all x in the disc of convergence of \tilde{A}_{RGB} , or, equivalently

$$A_{RGB}(x) = R(E(x)) - B(x).$$

Now using a numeric evaluation with $0.08 < \rho(\mathcal{A}_{RG})$ yields $E(0.08) = 0.855\ldots > 1/e$, and $B(x)$ is analytic for $x < \rho(\mathcal{A}_{RG})$. It follows similarly as in Lemma 5.25 that the smallest positive number x_1 such that $E(x_1) = 1/e$ is a dominant singularity of $R(E(x))$. Numerically solving with Maple yields $x_1 = 0.044495\ldots$ (Here the numeric evaluation of $E(x)$ for $x \in (0, \mathcal{A}_{RG})$ can be easily carried out using the inverse functions of R and D , Lemma 5.24 and (21).) Since the convergence radius of $B(x)$ is at least $\rho(\mathcal{A}_{RG})$, it follows that x_1 is the convergence radius of \mathcal{A}_{RGB} . \square

5.8 Completing the proofs

Proof of Lemma 5.1 Let \mathcal{F} be the class of rooted series-parallel graphs. Bodirsky, Giménez, Kang and Noy [6] showed that the functional inverse ψ_F of F satisfies

$$\psi_F(u) = ue^{-B'(u)}$$

where

$$B(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + xD(x)) - \frac{x D(x) (x^2 D(x)^2 + x D(x) + 2 - 2x)}{4(1 + xD(x))}$$

is the exponential generating function of biconnected series-parallel graphs. Using Theorem 3.4 of [6], $\psi_F(u)$ is continuously increasing for $u \in [0, u_0)$, where $u_0 = F(\rho(\mathcal{F})) = 0.127969..$ (denoted $\tau(1)$ in [6]) and $\psi_F(u_0) = \rho(\mathcal{F}) = 0.11021...$

Recall that $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{C}^{\bullet 3}$ is the class of all 3-rootable graphs rooted at a 3-rootable vertex. Then (cf. (15) and the proof of Lemma 5.9)

$$\mathcal{A} = 2^3 \times \mathcal{F} \times \prod_{S \subseteq [3]} \text{SET}(\mathcal{A}_S(\mathcal{F})).$$

Therefore

$$A(x) = 8e^{A_{RGB}(F(x))} F(x) e^{\sum_{S \subseteq [3]} A_S(F(x))}. \quad (22)$$

By Lemma 5.26 $\rho(\mathcal{A}_{RGB}) = 0.044.. < F(\rho(\mathcal{F})) = u_0 = 0.1279...$ Let ρ be the unique solution in $(0, u_0)$ of

$$F(u) = \rho(\mathcal{A}_{RGB}),$$

so that $\rho = \psi_F(\rho(\mathcal{A}_{RGB})) = 0.042509..$

Since F and A_{RGB} have non-negative coefficients and $F'(\rho) \neq 0$, ρ is a singularity of $e^{A_{RGB}(F(x))}$. Moreover, since $\rho(\mathcal{A}_S) > \rho(\mathcal{A}_{RGB})$ for any $S \subset [3]$ by Lemma 5.25 and Lemma 5.26, we have that

$$g(x) = F(x) e^{\sum_{S \subseteq [3]} A_S(F(x))}$$

is analytic at ρ and $g(\rho) \neq 0$. It follows, see [12], that the radius of convergence of $A(x)$ is ρ , and so $\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{A}) = \rho^{-1} = 23.524122...$ By Lemma 4.7, ρ^{-1} is the growth constant of $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{C}^{\bullet 3}$.

Now

$$\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{C}^2) \leq \gamma(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } K_4)) \leq 2\gamma(\text{Ex } K_4) < \rho^{-1},$$

since $\gamma(\text{Ex } K_4) = 9.07..$ by [6]. Also $\gamma(\mathcal{C}^2)$ exists and is equal to $\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{C}^2)$ by Lemma 4.8. Applying Lemma 4.5 completes the proof. \square

6 Counting tree-like graphs

6.1 Substituting edges, internal vertices and leaves of Cayley trees

Let \mathcal{T}' be a class of trees. Let $\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L}$ be arbitrary non-empty classes of labelled objects. As before, we assume that all classes are closed under isomorphism of the labels. Although we use the same symbol to denote the

class of series-parallel networks, in this section \mathcal{D} will be an arbitrary class. We will consider the class $\mathcal{T}'(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})$ obtained from trees in \mathcal{T}' by attaching to leaves, internal vertices and edges objects from \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{I} , \mathcal{D} respectively. More precisely, denote by $L(T)$ and $I(T)$ the sets of all labelled leaves and labelled internal nodes of a tree T respectively (in this section, a node of T is called a leaf, if its degree is at most one; otherwise it is called an internal node). Then $\mathcal{T}'(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})$ is the class of all tuples $(T, \mathcal{D}', \mathcal{I}', \mathcal{L}')$ where $T \in \mathcal{T}'$, $\mathcal{D}' = \{D_e : e \in E(T)\}$, $\mathcal{I}' = \{I_v : v \in I(T)\}$ and $\mathcal{L}' = \{L_v : v \in L(T)\}$ are families of objects from \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{L} respectively, and the sets of labels of each object in $\{T\} \cup \mathcal{L}_T \cup \mathcal{I}_T \cup \mathcal{D}_T$ are pairwise disjoint.

Suppose \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L} are classes of vertex-pointed graphs, \mathcal{D} is a class of networks, and graphs in \mathcal{T}' have at most one pointed (unlabelled) vertex. Then each object $\alpha = (T, \mathcal{D}_T, \mathcal{I}_T, \mathcal{L}_T) \in \mathcal{T}'(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})$ corresponds naturally to a graph $G(\alpha)$ defined as follows, see Figure 7. Starting with T , identify the pointed vertex of L_v with the node v of T for each $v \in L(T)$, identify the pointed vertex of I_u with the node u of T for each $u \in I(T)$ and replace each edge $uv \in E(T)$ by the network D_{uv} . To carry out the last substitution, fix a rule for orientation of edges of T . For instance, identify the source and the sink of D_{uv} with the smaller and the larger of $\{u, v\}$ respectively; a pointed vertex can be assumed to be smaller than any labelled vertex.

Let \mathcal{T} be the class of (unrooted) Cayley trees. For example, if \mathcal{Z}_C is the class of graphs consisting of a single pointed vertex coloured C and \mathcal{E}_2 is the class of trivial networks of size 0 containing a single edge, then the class $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset, \mathcal{Z}_{\{\text{red}\}} \cup \mathcal{Z}_{\{\text{green}\}})$ is isomorphic to the class of all unrooted Cayley trees where the leaves are coloured either red or green.

For $\alpha \in \mathcal{T}'(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})$, let $T(\alpha)$ denote the underlying tree T . Our aim in this section is to enumerate general “supercritical” classes $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})$ and obtain results on the underlying tree size: an application of this will be one of the key elements in the proof of Theorem 1.4.

Theorem 6.1 *Let $\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L}$ be non-empty classes of labelled objects. Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})$ and $\mathcal{A}' = \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})$. Suppose $\rho = \rho(\mathcal{A}) < \min(\rho(\mathcal{D}), \rho(\mathcal{I}), \rho(\mathcal{L}))$ and assume there are positive integers i, j, k with $\gcd(k - i, j - i) = 1$ such that \mathcal{A} contains an object of each of the sizes i, j and k .*

There are constants $a > 0$ and $c > 0$ such that the following holds. Let $R_n \in_u \mathcal{A}'$ or $R_n \in_u \mathcal{A}$ and let $Y_n = |V(T(R_n))|$.

- 1) *For any $\epsilon > 0$, $\mathbb{P}(|\frac{Y_n}{n} - a| > \epsilon) = e^{-\Omega(n)}$;*
- 2) *$|\mathcal{A}_n| = (1 + o(1))(an)^{-1}|\mathcal{A}'_n| = ca^{-1}n^{-5/2}n!\rho^{-n}(1 + o(1))$;*

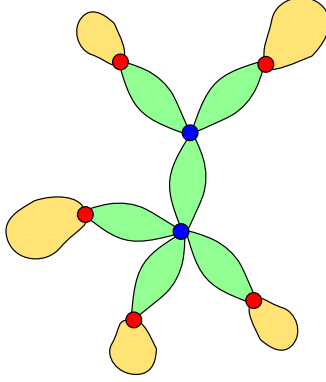


Figure 7: Theorem 6.1 characterises the growth of general “supercritical” class of graphs $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})$ obtained by replacing edges, internal nodes and leaves of Cayley trees by objects from classes \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{L} respectively.

3) A and A' converge at ρ .

To prove the theorem, we will need some preliminary results and a technical lemma. Let $\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L}$ be as in Theorem 6.1. Let \mathcal{T}_1 be the class of Cayley trees pointed at a leaf and containing at least two vertices. Consider the class $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{T}_1(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})$ with the bivariate generating function $A_1(x, s)$ where the second variable s counts the size of the underlying tree (which is the number of its nodes minus one). Then, writing $D = D(x)$, $I = I(x)$ and $L = L(x)$,

$$A_1(x, s) = sxDL + sxDI \left(e^{A_1(x, s)} - 1 \right).$$

Consider additionally the class \mathcal{A}_2 with specification

$$\mathcal{A}_2 = \mathcal{A}_1 - \mathcal{Z} \times \mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{Z} \times \mathcal{D} \times \mathcal{I},$$

Alternatively, \mathcal{A}_2 is the class $\mathcal{T}'_1(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})$, where \mathcal{T}'_1 is the same as \mathcal{T}_1 , except that when we have a tree of size one (i.e., isomorphic to K_2), then its (unique) labelled vertex u is treated as an internal vertex and an object from \mathcal{I} , rather than from \mathcal{L} is attached to it.

The bivariate generating function $A_2(x, s)$ of \mathcal{A}_2 satisfies

$$A_2(x, s) = sxDIe^{sx D(L-I)} e^{A_2(x, s)}. \quad (23)$$

Call a class \mathcal{A} *aperiodic*, if there are positive integers i, j, k such that $i < j < k$, $|\mathcal{A}_i|, |\mathcal{A}_j|, |\mathcal{A}_k| > 0$ and $\gcd(k - i, j - i) = 1$.

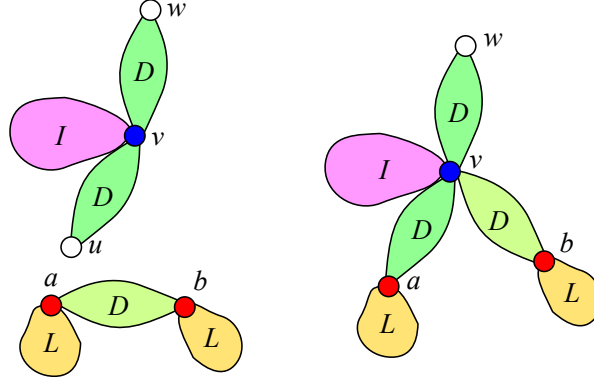


Figure 8: Top left: the object α , bottom left: the object α_l in the case $|T(\alpha_l)| = 2$, right: the object in \mathcal{A}_1 of size $|\alpha| + |\alpha_l|$ obtained by merging α_l and α .

Lemma 6.2 *Let $\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L}$ be non-empty classes of labelled objects. If any of the classes $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L}), \mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2$ is aperiodic, then all of them are.*

Proof Given $\alpha \in \mathcal{T}'(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})$, and $x \in V^*(T(\alpha)) \cup E(T(\alpha))$ we denote by $Obj_x(\alpha)$ the object in $\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{I} \cup \mathcal{D}$ associated with x . Here $V^*(T) \subseteq V(T)$ denotes the set of labelled vertices of T .

1) *Proof of \mathcal{A} aperiodic $\implies \mathcal{A}_2$ aperiodic.* Consider an object α obtained from the path $P_2 = uvw$ where u and v are poles, with associated objects $D_{uv}, D_{vw} \in \mathcal{D}, I_v \in \mathcal{I}$ such that the label sets of D_{uv}, D_{vw}, I_v are pairwise disjoint, and disjoint from u . Let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathcal{A}$ be objects of sizes i_1, i_2, i_3 respectively, such that $\gcd(i_3 - i_1, i_2 - i_1) = 1$. Let $l \in \{1, 2, 3\}$; we can assume that the label set of α_l is disjoint from the label set of α . Construct a new object α'_l from α_l and α as follows. If $|V(T(\alpha_l))| \neq 2$, then let x be a vertex of T with $d_T(v) \neq 1$. Merge α and α_l by identifying the vertex u of $T(\alpha)$ with x . If $V(T(\alpha_l))$ has two vertices, say a and b , then let α'_l be an object with underlying tree on edges $\{wv, va, vb\}$ by identifying u and a , so that $Obj_{vb}(\alpha'_l) = Obj_{ab}(\alpha)$ and other associations are inherited from α and α_l , see Figure 8. We have $|\alpha'_l| = |\alpha_l| + |\alpha|$, and $\alpha_l \in \mathcal{A}_2$. Thus \mathcal{A}_2 contains objects of sizes $i'_l = i_l + |\alpha|$ for $l = 1, 2, 3$ and $\gcd(i'_3 - i'_1, i'_2 - i'_1) = \gcd(i_3 - i_2, i_2 - i_1) = 1$.

2) *Proof of \mathcal{A}_2 aperiodic $\implies \mathcal{A}_1$ aperiodic.* By definition, the only objects in the symmetric difference of \mathcal{A}_1 and \mathcal{A}_2 are those, where the underlying tree has only one edge.

Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_1$ be such that $|V(T(\alpha))| = 2$. $T(\alpha)$ contains one labelled and one pointed vertex. Let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathcal{A}_2$ be objects of sizes i_1, i_2, i_3 respectively, such that $\gcd(i_3 - i_1, i_2 - i_1) = 1$. We may assume that the set of labels of α is disjoint from the set of labels of α_l for $l = 1, 2, 3$. From α_l we may obtain a new object as follows. Let u be an internal vertex of $T(\alpha_l)$, if $|V(T(\alpha_l))| \geq 3$, otherwise, let u be the unique labelled vertex of $T(\alpha_l)$. Merge the objects α and α_l by identifying the pointed vertex of $T(\alpha)$ with u , so that all the associated objects are inherited from the relevant tree. In particular, associate with u the object $Obj_u(\alpha_l) \in \mathcal{I}$. Call the resulting structure α'_l , and note that $|\alpha'_l| = |\alpha_l| + |\alpha|$ and $\alpha'_l \in \mathcal{A}_1$ since u is an internal vertex of $T(\alpha'_l)$. Similarly as above, it follows that \mathcal{A}_1 is aperiodic.

3) *Proof of \mathcal{A}_1 aperiodic $\implies \mathcal{A}$ aperiodic.* From any object $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_1$ we may obtain an object in \mathcal{A} by labelling the pointed vertex u of α and associating with u an object in \mathcal{L} of some fixed size. Now the claim follows similarly as in the previous cases. \square

Lemma 6.3 *Let $\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L}$ be non-empty classes of labelled objects. For $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})$, $\rho(\mathcal{A}) = \rho(\mathcal{A}_1) = \rho(\mathcal{A}_2)$.*

Proof Constructions as in Lemma 6.2 show that for

$$(\mathcal{C}', \mathcal{C}'') \in \{(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}_2), (\mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_1), (\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A})\},$$

there is a positive integer s , such that from any object in \mathcal{C}'_n we can construct a unique object in \mathcal{C}''_{n+s} . So $|\mathcal{C}''_{n+s}| \geq |\mathcal{C}'_n|$, $\rho(\mathcal{C}') \leq \rho(\mathcal{C}'')$ and the claim follows. \square

For the function $f = f(x, s)$ below we denote by f_x and f_s its partial derivatives with respect to x and s .

Lemma 6.4 *Let $\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L}$ be non-empty classes of labelled objects. Let \mathcal{A}_2 be the class with the bivariate generating function $A_2(x, s)$ given in (23). Suppose that $\rho(\mathcal{A}_2) < m = \min(\rho(\mathcal{D}), \rho(\mathcal{I}), \rho(\mathcal{L}))$ and \mathcal{A}_2 is aperiodic.*

There is $\delta > 0$ such that the following holds. For any fixed $s \in [1 - \delta; 1 + \delta]$ we have

$$A_2(x, s) = R(f(x, s)), \tag{24}$$

where $f(x, s) = sx D(x) I(x) e^{sx D(x)(L(x) - I(x))}$ and R is the Cayley tree function. The function $A_2(x, s)$ has a dominant singularity at $\rho(s)$, which is the smallest number in $(0, m)$ such that

$$f(\rho(s), s) = e^{-1}.$$

Let $\rho = \rho(1)$. We have $f_s(\rho, 1) > 0$, $f_x(\rho, 1) > 0$ and $0 < \rho D(\rho)I(\rho) < 1$, $\rho(t)$ is continuously differentiable for $t \in [1 - \delta, 1 + \delta]$ and $\rho'(1) = -f_s(\rho, 1)/f_x(\rho, 1)$. Furthermore $A_2(x, s)$ is analytic in a Δ -domain Δ' at $\rho(s)$ and for $x \rightarrow \rho$, $x \in \Delta'$ we have

$$A_2(x, s) = 1 - c(s)(1 - x/\rho(s))^{1/2} + O((1 - x/\rho(s))) \quad (25)$$

where $c(s) = (2e\rho(s)f_x(\rho(s), s))^{1/2}$ is positive.

It is not difficult to modify the proof and show that $O()$ holds uniformly for some $\delta > 0$ and $s \in [1 - \delta, 1 + \delta]$.

Proof We will write, for shortness, $D = D(x)$, $I = I(x)$ and $L = L(x)$.

Fix $s > 0$. We have $f(0, s) = 0$ and since $m > 0$, $f(x, s)$ is analytic at 0. Define $F^{[s]}(z, w) = f(z, s)e^w - w$. Then, see (23), the points $(x, A_2(x, s))$ are solutions of $F^{[s]}(x, y) = 0$. We have $R(f(0, s)) = 0$ and for x in a neighbourhood of 0, see Section 5.5,

$$R(f(x, s)) = f(x, s)e^{R(f(x, s))},$$

so $(x, R(f(x, s)))$ are also solutions of $F^{[s]}(x, y) = 0$. Since the derivative of $F^{[s]}$ with respect to w satisfies $F_w^{[s]}(0, 0) = -1 \neq 0$ and $F^{[s]}(0, 0) = 0$, (24) and the fact that $\rho(\mathcal{A}_2) > 0$ follow by the Analytic Implicit Function Theorem (Theorem B.4 of [12]) and the Identity principle.

To prove the rest of the lemma we will apply the “smooth implicit function schema” and a theorem of Meir and Moon [12, 19]. The function $f(x, s)$ (and $F^{[s]}$) can have negative coefficients, therefore we will work with the function $A_1(x, s)$, which satisfies

$$A_1(x, s) = G^{[s]}(x, A_1(x, s)) \quad \text{where} \quad G^{[s]}(x, w) = sxDL + sxDI(e^w - 1).$$

(Alternatively, one could apply Theorem 2 of [19] directly to $F^{[s]}$.)

Suppose $f(x, 1) < e^{-1}$ for all $x \in (0, m)$. Then for any $x \in (0, m)$, A_2 is analytic at x . Since by the Pringsheim’s theorem (see [12]), $A_2(x, 1)$ has a dominant singularity in $(0, \infty)$, we conclude that $\rho(\mathcal{A}_2) \geq m$, a contradiction. By continuity of $f(x, 1)$, there exists a smallest positive $\rho \in (0, m)$, such that $f(\rho, 1) = e^{-1}$.

An important observation is that $\rho D(\rho)I(\rho) < 1$. Suppose, this is false. $x D(x)I(x)$ continuously increases for $x \in (0, m)$ (it counts a non-empty combinatorial class), so there is a unique positive $x_0 \in (0, \rho]$ such that $x_0 D(x_0)I(x_0) = 1$. Since the function $h(z) = ze^{-z}$ is increasing for $z \in$

$[0, 1)$ and $e^{xL(x)I(x)}$ is increasing for $x \in (0, m)$, we have that $f(x, 1) = h(xD(x)I(x))e^{xL(x)I(x)}$ is increasing for $x \in (0, x_0)$. But

$$f(x_0, 1) = e^{-1}e^{x_0D(x_0)L(x_0)} = e^{-1}e^{L(x_0)/I(x_0)} > e^{-1},$$

so $\rho < x_0$, a contradiction. So $\rho D(\rho)I(\rho) < 1$, $\rho < m$, and we can further conclude that $f(x, 1)$ is continuously increasing for $x \in (0; \rho + \epsilon_1)$ for some $\epsilon_1 > 0$. This implies that $f_x(\rho, 1) > 0$. Furthermore, for $|x| < m$

$$f_s(x, s) = xDIe^{sx D(L-I)}(sx DL + 1 - sx DI),$$

and so $f_s(\rho, 1) > 0$.

Now consider a function $\tilde{F}(x, s) = f(x, s) - e^{-1}$, as a real function. Since $\tilde{F}(\rho, 1) = 0$, $\tilde{F}_x(\rho, 1) = f_x(\rho, 1) > 0$ and $\tilde{F}_s(\rho, 1) = f_s(\rho, 1) > 0$, by the Implicit Function Theorem (see, e.g., [23], Theorem 9.28), there is $\delta_1 > 0$ and a function $\rho(t) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, such that for $t \in [1 - \delta_1, 1 + \delta_1]$, $\rho(1) = \rho$, $\rho(t)$ is continuously differentiable, $\tilde{F}(\rho(t), t) = 0$, $\rho'(1) = -\frac{\tilde{F}_s(\rho, 1)}{\tilde{F}_x(\rho, 1)} = -\frac{f_s(\rho, 1)}{f_x(\rho, 1)}$, and $\{(t, \rho(t)) : t \in (1 - \delta_1, 1 + \delta_1)\}$ contains all the solutions of $\tilde{F}(x, t) = 0$ in the region $[\rho - \delta_1, \rho + \delta_1] \times [1 - \delta_1, 1 + \delta_1]$.

Since $\rho < m$, $\rho I(\rho)D(\rho) < 1$, $\rho(t)$ is continuous at $t = 1$ and $xI(x)D(x)$ is analytic at $x = \rho$, we see that there is $\delta \in (0, \delta_1)$, such that for $t \in [1 - \delta, 1 + \delta]$, $s\rho(t)I(\rho(t))D(\rho(t)) < 1$ and $\rho(t) < m$. Now, since it is a product of two continuously increasing functions, $f(x, t) = h(tx D(x)I(x))e^{tx D(x)L(x)}$ increases for $x \in (0, \rho(t))$, so $\rho(t)$ is the smallest positive solution of $f(x, t) = e^{-1}$.

Assume $s \in [1 - \delta, 1 + \delta]$. Define $\tau(s) = 1 + s\rho(s)D(\rho(s))(L(\rho(s)) - I(\rho(s)))$. We claim that the function $G^{[s]}$ satisfies the “smooth implicit function schema” (Definition VII.4 of [12]). Indeed, $\rho(s) < m$, $\tau(s) < \infty$, the condition (I_1) is satisfied, since G is (bivariate) analytic for $|x| < m$ and $|w| < \infty$. The condition (I_2) follows since $G^{[s]}(0, 0) = G_w^{[s]}(0, 0) = 0$, and for any positive integer m , $[w^m]G^{[s]}(x, w) = (m!)^{-1}sx D(x)I(x)$ has non-negative coefficients, not all zero, since \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I} are non-empty. It remains to check the condition (I_3) .

$$G^{[s]}(\rho(s), \tau(s)) = \tau(s) \quad \text{and} \quad G_w^{[s]}(\rho(s), \tau(s)) = 1.$$

Both identities follow after a simple calculation using the definition of $\tau(s)$ and the fact that $f(\rho(s), s) = e^{-1}$.

Furthermore, by Lemma 6.2, there are positive integers i_1, i_2, i_3 , such that $|\mathcal{A}_{1, i_l}| > 0$, $\gcd(i_3 - i_1, i_2 - i_1) = 1$ and, denoting $\mathcal{A}_{1, n, m}$ the set of

objects $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_1$ with $|\alpha| = n$ and $|V(\alpha)| = m$,

$$[x^{i_l}]A_1(x, s) = [x^{i_l}](n!)^{-1} \sum_{m \geq 1} |\mathcal{A}_{1, i_l, m}| s^m > 0$$

for $l = 1, 2, 3$. Hence we can apply Theorem VII.3 of [12], which yields that $\rho(s)$ is the unique dominant singularity of $A_1(x, s)$ and there is a Δ -domain Δ at $\rho(s)$, such that for $x \rightarrow \rho_s$, $x \in \Delta$

$$A_1(x, s) = \tau(s) - c(s)(1 - x/\rho(s))^{1/2} + O((1 - x/\rho(s)))$$

where

$$c(s) = \left(\frac{2\rho(s)G_x^{[s]}(\rho(s), \tau(s))}{G_{ww}^{[s]}(\rho(s), \tau(s))} \right)^{1/2} = (2e\rho(s)f_x(\rho(s), s))^{1/2}.$$

The last equality follows using $f(\rho(s), s) = e^{-1}$, $G_{ww}^{[s]}(\rho(s), \tau(s)) = 1$ and comparing $G_x^{[s]}(\rho(s), \tau(s))$ and $f_x(\rho(s), s)$ term by term.

Finally, let us show that there is a Δ -domain at $\rho(s)$, such that $y(x) = A_1(x, s)$ is analytic at each $x \in \Delta'$. By Lemma VII.3 of [12], y is analytic in a region $D_0 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - \rho(s)| < r, |\arg(z) - \rho(s)| > \theta\}$ for some $r > 0$ and $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$. By Note VII.17 of [12] y is analytic at any ξ with $|\xi| = \rho(s)$ and $\xi \neq \rho(s)$, i.e., there exists an open ball B_ξ centered at ξ and an analytic continuation of y in B_ξ . By compactness (see, e.g., proof of Theorem 2.19 of [10]), we may pick a finite number of points ξ , such that the respective balls cover all points $x \in D_0$ with $|x| = \rho(s)$, and the union of these finite balls together with $\{z : |z| < \rho(s)\}$ contains some Δ -domain Δ' . \square

Proof of Theorem 6.1 In Example IX.25 of [12], Flajolet and Sedgewick give a bivariate generating function $\tilde{R}(x, z)$ for rooted Cayley trees where the variable z counts leaves (the root is counted as a leaf only in the case $n = 1$)

$$\tilde{R}(x, z) = xz + x \left(e^{\tilde{R}(x, z)} - 1 \right) \quad (26)$$

which they show how to express using the usual (univariate) Cayley tree function

$$\tilde{R}(x, z) = x(z - 1) + R(xe^{x(z-1)}).$$

Let $R(x, z)$ be the bivariate generating function for rooted Cayley trees, where z counts leaves, and the root is also counted as a leaf whenever its

degree is at most one. Then, considering the cases when the root has 0, 1 or 2 children separately and using $xe^{R(x)} = R(x)$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} R(x, z) &= zx + zx\tilde{R}(x, z) + x(e^{\tilde{R}(x, z)} - \tilde{R}(x, z) - 1) \\ &= R\left(xe^{x(z-1)}\right)(x(z-1) + 1) + x^2(z-1)^2 + x(z-1). \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Let us add a variable w that counts internal nodes:

$$R(x, w, z) = R(xw, z/w).$$

And another variable y , that counts edges:

$$R(x, y, w, z) = R(xyw, z/w)/y.$$

We get using (27)

$$R(x, y, w, z) = (xy(z-w)+1)R\left(xywe^{xy(z-w)}\right)y^{-1} + y(x(z-w))^2 + x(z-w).$$

Then the bivariate generating function \mathcal{A}' , where for $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}'$, the variable s counts the size of the underlying tree $T(\alpha)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} A'(x, s) &= R(sx, D, I, L) \\ &= (sxD(L-I) + 1)\frac{R(f(x, s))}{D} + (sxD(L-I))^2D + sxD(L-I). \end{aligned}$$

Here $D = D(x)$, $I = I(x)$, $L = L(x)$ are the exponential generating functions of \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{L} respectively, and $f(x, s) = sxDIe^{sxD(L-I)}$ as before.

By Lemma 6.2, \mathcal{A}_2 is aperiodic. Denote $m = \min(\rho(\mathcal{D}), \rho(\mathcal{I}), \rho(\mathcal{L}))$. By Lemma 6.3, $\rho(\mathcal{A}_2) = \rho(\mathcal{A}) < m$. Therefore we can apply Lemma 6.4 to the class \mathcal{A}_2 and its bivariate generating function $A_2(x, s) = R(f(x, s))$.

Let $\rho = \rho(1) > 0$ be as in Lemma 6.4. Our constant a will be

$$a = -\frac{\rho'(1)}{\rho} = \frac{f_s(\rho, 1)}{\rho f_x(\rho, 1)}.$$

By Lemma 6.4, a is positive.

Fix a small $\epsilon \in (0, \min(0.5, 0.5a))$. Let $R'_n \in_u \mathcal{A}'$ be a uniformly random construction of size n and let $X'_n = |V(T(R'_n))|$. The key part of the proof will be to show that

$$\mathbb{P}(|X'_n - an| > \epsilon n) = e^{-\Omega(n)}. \quad (28)$$

Let δ be given by Lemma 6.4 applied with $\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L}$. We can assume that $\delta < \min(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\epsilon}{16a}, \frac{\epsilon}{16a^2})$. Fix $s \in \{1 - \delta, 1, 1 + \delta\}$. By Lemma 6.4, we may also assume that δ is small enough that

$$|\rho(s) - \rho - \rho'(1)| < \frac{\epsilon\rho\delta}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad 0 < \rho(s) < m. \quad (29)$$

We can write $A'(x, s) = E_1 D^{-1} A_2(x, s) + E_2$ where

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= E_1(x, s) = sx D(L - I) + 1; \\ E_2 &= E_2(x, s) = (sx(L - I))^2 D + sx(L - I). \end{aligned}$$

Using (29) $D(\rho(s)) > 0$, so $E_1 D^{-1}$ and E_2 are analytic at $x = \rho(s)$. So we have as $x \rightarrow \rho(s)$

$$E_1 D^{-1} = E_1(\rho(s)) D(\rho(s))^{-1} + O(x - \rho(s)), \quad E_2 = E_2(\rho(s)) + O(x - \rho(s)).$$

Using Lemma 6.4, $R(x) = x e^{R(x)}$, the fact that $m < \rho(s)$ and writing

$$A_2(x, s) = E_1 D^{-1} R(f(x, s)) + E_2 = E_1 s x I e^{sx D(L - I) + R(f(x, s))} + E_2$$

we get (see [12]) that $\rho(s)$ is the unique dominant singularity of $A'(x, s)$ and there is a Δ -domain Δ' at $\rho(s)$, such that for $x \rightarrow \rho(s)$, $x \in \Delta'$

$$A'(x, s) = c_0(s) - c_1(s) \left(1 - \frac{x}{\rho(s)}\right)^{1/2} + O\left(1 - \frac{x}{\rho(s)}\right),$$

with $c_1(s) = E_1(\rho(s), s) c(s) D(\rho(s))^{-1}$, $c_0(s) = c_1(s) + E_2(\rho(s), s)$.

Now by the ‘‘Transfer method’’ of Flajolet and Odlyzko (Theorem VI.1 and Theorem VI.3 of [12])

$$[x^n/n!] A'(x, s) = \frac{c_1(s)}{2\sqrt{\pi}} n^{-3/2} \rho(s)^{-n} \left(1 + O(n^{-1/2})\right),$$

the probability generating function of X'_n at s satisfies

$$\mathbb{E} s^{X'_n} = \frac{[x^n] A'(x, s)}{[x^n] A'(x, 1)} = \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho(s)}\right)^n (1 + O(n^{-1/2})),$$

By Markov’s inequality, for $s = 1 - \delta$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X'_n \leq (a - \epsilon)n) &= \mathbb{P}(s^{X'_n} \geq s^{(a - \epsilon)n}) \leq \frac{\mathbb{E} s^{X'_n}}{s^{(a - \epsilon)n}} \\ &= \exp((p_1 - (a - \epsilon))n \ln s + o(1)) = e^{-\Omega(n)}. \end{aligned}$$

since by (29) and our choice of ϵ, δ

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &= \frac{\ln \rho - \ln \rho(1 - \delta)}{\ln(1 - \delta)} \geq \frac{\ln(1 + a\delta - \delta\epsilon/2)}{-\ln(1 - \delta)} \geq \frac{\ln(1 + a\delta - \delta\epsilon/2)}{\delta + \delta^2} \\ &\geq \frac{a\delta - \delta\epsilon/2 - (a\delta)^2}{\delta + \delta^2} \geq (a - \epsilon/2 - \delta a^2)(1 - \delta) \\ &\geq a - \epsilon/2 - \delta a^2 - \delta a > a - \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Here we used simple inequalities $b - b^2 \leq \ln(1 + b) \leq b$ and $1/(1 + b) \geq 1 - b$, which are valid for any $b \in (-0.5, 0.5)$.

Now taking $s = 1 + \delta$, we get by Markov's inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(X'_n \geq (a + \epsilon)n) &\leq \frac{\mathbb{E} s^{X'_n}}{s^{(a + \epsilon)n}} = \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho(s)s^{a + \epsilon}} \right)^n (1 + o(1)) \\ &= \exp((p_2 - (a + \epsilon))n \ln s + o(1)) = e^{-\Omega(n)} \end{aligned}$$

since similarly as above

$$\begin{aligned} p_2 &= \frac{\ln \rho - \ln \rho(s)}{\ln(1 + \delta)} \leq \frac{-\ln(1 - a\delta - \epsilon\delta/2)}{\ln(1 + \delta)} \leq \frac{a\delta + \delta\epsilon/2 + (a\delta + \delta\epsilon)^2}{\delta - \delta^2} \\ &\leq (a + \epsilon/2 + 4a^2\delta)(1 + 2\delta) \leq a + \epsilon/2 + 4a^2\delta + 4a\delta < a + \epsilon. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of (28) and yields 1) with $Y_n = X'_n$.

Let us finish the proof of the theorem. Let $a_n(k, l)$ (respectively, $a'_n(k, l)$) be the number of objects α in $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})_n$ (respectively, $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{L})_n$) such that $|V(T(\alpha))| \in [k, l]$. Also let $A_n = a_n(1, n)$ and $A'_n = a'_n(1, n)$. Since each unrooted tree T corresponds to exactly $|V(T)|$ rooted trees

$$A_n \leq A'_n \leq nA_n \quad \text{and} \quad ka_n(k, l) \leq a'_n(k, l) \leq la_n(k, l). \quad (30)$$

By (28) we have

$$d_n = A'_n \mathbb{P}(|X'_n - an| > \epsilon n) = A'_n e^{-\Omega(n)}.$$

For $R_n \in_u \mathcal{A}$, let $X_n = X(R_n)$. The fact that 1) holds for $Y_n = X_n$ follows since

$$\mathbb{P}(|X_n - an| > \epsilon n) \leq \frac{nd_n}{A'_n} = e^{-\Omega(n)}.$$

Let us now show 2). Observe that since $X'_n \leq n$, by 28 it must be $a \in (0, 1]$. Let $\epsilon' = \min(\epsilon, 1 - a)$. By (30)

$$\frac{a'_n((a - \epsilon)n, (a + \epsilon')n)}{(a + \epsilon')n} \leq a_n((a - \epsilon)n, (a + \epsilon')n) \leq \frac{a'_n((a - \epsilon)n, (a + \epsilon')n)}{(a - \epsilon)n}.$$

So

$$a_n((a - \epsilon)n, (a + \epsilon')n) \in \left(\frac{(A'_n - d_n)(1 - 2\epsilon/a)}{an}, \frac{A'_n(1 + 2\epsilon/a)}{an} \right)$$

and also

$$A_n - a_n((a - \epsilon)n, (a + \epsilon')n) \leq d_n = e^{-\Omega(n)} A'_n.$$

So

$$\left| A_n - \frac{A'_n}{an} \right| \leq \frac{A'_n}{an} \left(\frac{2\epsilon}{a} + e^{-\Omega(n)} \right).$$

Letting ϵ go to zero shows that $A_n \sim \frac{A'_n}{an}$. Thus 2) follows with

$$c = \frac{c_1(1)}{2\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{\rho D(\rho)(L(\rho) - I(\rho)) + 1}{D(\rho)} \left(\frac{e\rho f_x(\rho, 1)}{\pi} \right)^{1/2}.$$

Finally, since $R(e^{-1}) = 1$, we have that

$$A'(\rho) = A'(\rho, 1) = c_0(\rho) + c_1(\rho)$$

is finite. Using Lemma 6.3 we have $\rho(\mathcal{A}) = \rho$. By (30), the coefficients of $A(x)$ are dominated by the coefficients of $A'(x)$ and so $A(\rho) \leq A'(\rho) = c_0(\rho) + c_1(\rho)$. \square

6.2 The case $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$

In this section we will have $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$ fixed and l a positive integer. Recall from the proof of Lemma 4.3, that $G \in \mathcal{C}^l$ is called nice if there is a vertex $x \in V(G)$ such that $G - x$ has at least two components containing all colours $[l]$. In this case, we call the vertex x *nice* in G . For $G \in \mathcal{A}_l$ we say that a vertex x is nice if it is nice in its connected component. Also recall that by $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}^{<l>}$ we denote the class of graphs in \mathcal{C}^l that are not nice. By Lemma 4.3, Lemma 4.7 and Lemma 4.5, we know that $\gamma(\mathcal{C}^l)$ exists and $\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{U}) < \gamma(\mathcal{C}^l)$. Consider a graph $G \in \mathcal{C}^l$. Repeatedly “trim off” “pendant uncoloured subgraphs” from G (i.e. for $x \in V(G)$ such that $G - x$ has an uncoloured component H , delete $V(H)$ from G) until no such subgraphs remain. We call the remaining graph G' the *coloured core* of G .

Suppose G has a nice vertex r . Then since all coloured vertices remain in G' , G' is also nice. Consider the rooted block tree T_r of G' . Recall that the nodes of T_r are $\{r\} \cup X \cup \mathcal{H}$, where X is the set of cut points of G' and \mathcal{H} is the set of blocks of G' .

We call a block B of G' *simple* if there are at most two coloured components in $G' - E(B)$. If there are more than two coloured components in $G' - E(B)$, we call B *complex*. Suppose y is a nice vertex and $y \neq r$. Then, using Proposition 5.5 we see that every block node on the path P_{yr} from y to r in T_r must correspond to a simple block B . By Theorem 5.17, the edges of B form either a single edge or a parallel SP -network, where only the poles can be coloured. Furthermore, the poles s and t of B must be nice.

All paths $\{P_{yr} : y \text{ is nice}\}$ form an (unrooted) subtree T' of T_r , and the blocks corresponding to them form a connected subgraph of G' . Since a block node B of T' corresponds to a simple block, it has only two neighbours in T' . Therefore we may consider an unrooted tree T with $V(T) = \{y \in V(G') : y \text{ is nice}\}$ and $E(T) = \{xy : T' \text{ contains a path } xBy \text{ for some } B \in \mathcal{H}\}$. The trees T' and T do not depend on which nice vertex G is initially rooted at. We call T the *nice core tree* of G .

Fix $v \in V(T)$. Consider, the graph G'_v induced on v and the vertices of those components of $G' - v$ that do not contain any nice vertex, and pointed at the vertex v (by retaining the colour of v).

First suppose that v is a leaf node of T . By Proposition 5.8, G'_v admits a unique decomposition to a $\{0, 1\}^l$ -coloured vertex (i.e. the root) and some graphs H_1, \dots, H_t , where H_i is a C_i -tree with root v , such that $C_i \subseteq [l]$, $C_i \neq \emptyset$. The requirement that v is nice implies that at least one graph H_i must be an $[l]$ -tree with the restriction that H_i does not have a subgraph H' rooted at a cut vertex $v' \neq v$, such that H' is an $[l]$ -tree (otherwise v' would also be nice and v would not be a leaf vertex). The generating function counting the class $\bar{\mathcal{A}}$ of such graphs H_i is the same as the one given in Lemma 5.11, with the only difference that we do not allow an $[l]$ -tree to be attached to the root block, so using Lemma 5.9 and Lemma 5.11

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A} &= A_{[l]} - 2^l B_1(e^{A_{[l]}} - 1) \exp\left(\sum_{S \subset [l]} A_S\right) \\ &= B_1\left(2^l \exp\left(\sum_{S \subset [l]} A_S\right) + \sum_{S \subset [l]} 2^{|S|} (-1)^{l-|S|} \exp\left(\sum_{S' \subseteq S} A_{S'}\right)\right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}([l]), |P| \geq 2} B_{|P|} \prod_{S \in P} \hat{A}_S. \end{aligned}$$

If T has at least two vertices, then $G' - G'_v$ is non-empty and has a component that contains all colours $[l]$. Then the exponential generating

function for the class \mathcal{L}_2 of all possible graphs G'_v is

$$L_2 = 2^l(e^{\bar{A}} - 1) \exp \left(\sum_{C \subset [l]} A_C \right).$$

If T has only one vertex, then there must be at least two graphs $H_i, H_j \in \bar{\mathcal{A}}$, so the exponential generating function for the class \mathcal{L}_1 of all possible graphs G'_v is

$$L_1 = 2^l(e^{\bar{A}} - \bar{A} - 1) \exp \left(\sum_{C \subset [l]} A_C \right).$$

Now suppose v is an internal node of T . Then $G' - G'_v$ has at least two components containing other nice vertices, and each such component contains all colours $[l]$. Therefore G'_v is in the class \mathcal{I} with the exponential generating function

$$I = 2^l \exp \left(\bar{A} + \sum_{C \subset [l]} A_C \right).$$

Observe that our expressions for \bar{A}, L_1, L_2, I all are given in terms of analytic functions of $A_C, C \subset [l]$ and $B_i, i \leq l$. Thus, by Lemma 5.1, Lemma 5.21 and Proposition 5.22 the convergence radii of each of these functions are at least $\rho(\mathcal{A}_{l-1}) > \rho(\mathcal{A}_l)$.

If G is a graph, v is a vertex of G and \mathcal{A} is a class of vertex-pointed graphs, G' is obtained from G by *attaching* a graph $H \in \mathcal{A}$ at v if $G' = G \cup H$, $V(G') \cap V(H) = \{v\}$ and we assume that v inherits the label of G .

Recall that \mathcal{F} denotes the class of all rooted series-parallel graphs. Let \mathcal{F}_\circ denote the class of all vertex-pointed series-parallel graphs, so that $F_\circ(x) = F(x)/x$. For two pointed graphs G_1 and G_2 with disjoint sets of labels, let $G_1 \times G_2$ be the pointed graph obtained by identifying their roots. Call classes $\mathcal{D}_1, \mathcal{D}_2$ of pointed graphs *uniquely mergeable*, if $G_1 \times G_2 \neq G'_1 \times G'_2$ for all $G_1, G'_1 \in \mathcal{D}_1, G_2, G'_2 \in \mathcal{D}_2$, where $G_1 \times G_2$ and $G'_1 \times G'_2$ are defined. If \mathcal{D}_1 and \mathcal{D}_2 are uniquely mergeable, we will identify with the combinatorial class $\mathcal{D}_1 \times \mathcal{D}_2$, the class of all graphs $G_1 \times G_2$, where $G_1 \in \mathcal{D}_1, G_2 \in \mathcal{D}_2$, and $G_1 \times G_2$ is defined.

Obviously, the classes \mathcal{F}_\circ and \mathcal{A} are uniquely mergeable, when \mathcal{A} is $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$ or \mathcal{I} : the vertices of $G \in \mathcal{F}_\circ \times \mathcal{A}$ that belong to the graph $G_1 \in \mathcal{F}_\circ$ are exactly the root r of G and those vertices that are in the uncoloured components of $G - r$.

Given a class of graphs \mathcal{A} and a class of rooted graphs \mathcal{C} , we denote by $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{C})$ the class obtained from graphs in \mathcal{A} by replacing each vertex by a graph in \mathcal{B} . Let $\mathcal{P}_+ = \mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{E}_2$, be the class of non-series SP -networks. The above observations imply that each graph $G \in \mathcal{U}$ can be constructed as follows.

- Take a tree T of size at least one from the set of all unrooted trees \mathcal{T} (i.e. a nice core).
- Replace each edge e of T by a network $D_e \in \mathcal{P}_+(\mathcal{F})$ (to fix the orientation, we may assume that edges of T are oriented away from the node with the smallest label in T).
- Attach at each leaf node of T a graph in $\mathcal{F}_\circ \times \mathcal{L}_1(\mathcal{F})$ (respectively in $\mathcal{F}_\circ \times \mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{F})$) if T has one node (respectively, at least two nodes).
- Attach at each internal node of T a graph in $\mathcal{F}_\circ \times \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{F})$.

It is easy to see (for example, by fixing a root and comparing this construction with the construction of an $[l]$ -tree) that the above decomposition is unique and the construction always yields a graph in $\mathcal{C}^l \setminus \mathcal{U}$.

Lemma 6.5 *Consider $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$. Let $l \geq 2$ an integer, let $R_n \in_u \mathcal{C}^l$. Let Y_n denote the number of nice vertices in R_n . There is a positive constant a_l , such that*

$$\mathbb{P}(|Y_n - a_l n| > \epsilon n) = e^{-\Omega(n)}.$$

Proof Combining Corollary 5.2 with Lemma 3.9 we get that $\rho(\mathcal{C}^l) < \rho(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$. Write

$$\tilde{\mathcal{T}} = \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{P}_+(\mathcal{F}), \mathcal{F}_\circ \times \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{F}), \mathcal{F}_\circ \times \mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{F})),$$

and notice that $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}$ is aperiodic, since it contains, for example, all Cayley trees, where each node has colour $[l]$. The construction given in this section above yields the following identity

$$\mathcal{C}^l + \mathcal{Z} \times (\mathcal{F}_\circ \times \mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{F})) = \tilde{\mathcal{T}} + \mathcal{Z} \times (\mathcal{F}_\circ \times \mathcal{L}_1(\mathcal{F})) + \mathcal{U}. \quad (31)$$

We will prove that the convergence radii of the exponential generating functions of \mathcal{U} , $\mathcal{P}_+(\mathcal{F})$, $\mathcal{F}_\circ \times \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{F})$, $\mathcal{F}_\circ \times \mathcal{L}_1(\mathcal{F})$ and $\mathcal{F}_\circ \times \mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{F})$ are all at least $\rho(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$. This implies that $|\mathcal{C}_n^l| = |\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_n|(1 + e^{-\Omega(n)})$ and the claim follows by Theorem 6.1.

Consider the class $\bar{\mathcal{C}}$ of rooted graphs obtained from graphs in $\mathcal{A}_{[l-1]}$ by replacing each labelled vertex by a graph in \mathcal{F} and labelling the root.

Then $\bar{C}(x) = xA_{[l-1]}(F(x))$ and $\bar{\mathcal{C}} \subseteq \mathcal{C}^{\bullet(l-1)}$ (defined in Section 4.1). Using Lemma 4.5, $\bar{\rho} := \rho(\bar{\mathcal{C}}) \geq \rho(\mathcal{C}^{\bullet(l-1)}) = \rho(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$. By [6] the functional inverse $\psi_F(x)$ of F is increasing for $x \in (0, x_0)$ and $F(x_0) > \rho(\mathcal{D})$, where $x_0 = F(\rho(\mathcal{F})) = 0.1279..$ (denoted $\tau(1)$ in [6]). By Proposition 5.22 $\rho(\mathcal{D}) = \rho(\mathcal{B}_{l-1}) \geq \rho(\mathcal{A}_{[l-1]})$, so $x_0 \geq \rho(\mathcal{A}_{[l-1]})$. We see (using e.g., Section VI.9 of [12]) that $\bar{\rho} = \psi_F(\rho(\mathcal{A}_{l-1}))$.

By our construction above, for $i \in \{1, 2\}$, $\rho(\mathcal{L}_i) \geq \rho(\mathcal{A}_{[l-1]})$, therefore $\rho(\mathcal{Z} \times (\mathcal{F}_0 \times \mathcal{L}_i(\mathcal{F}))) \geq \psi_F(\rho(\mathcal{A}_{[l-1]})) = \bar{\rho} \geq \rho(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$. Since each graph in $\mathcal{P}_{+,n}$ yields a unique graph in \mathcal{F}_{n+2} , $\rho(\mathcal{P}_+(\mathcal{F})) \geq \rho(\mathcal{F}) \geq \rho(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$. Finally, $\rho(\mathcal{U}) \geq \rho(\mathcal{U}') \geq \rho(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$ by Lemma 4.3. \square

7 Structure of random graphs in $\text{Ex}(k+1)K_4$

7.1 Proof of Theorem 1.4 and Theorem 1.5

Let H be a fixed connected coloured graph on vertices $\{1, \dots, h\}$. Following [18], we say that H *appears* in G at $W \subseteq V(G)$ if (a) the increasing bijection from $\{1, \dots, h\}$ to W gives an isomorphism between H and $G[W]$ and (b) there is exactly one edge in G between W and the rest of G , and it is incident with the smallest element of W . We let $f_H(G)$ denote the number of sets W such that H appears at W in G .

Let \mathcal{A} be a class of (coloured) graphs and let H be a connected graph, rooted at $r \in V(H)$. Let $G \in \mathcal{A}$, and let $S \subseteq V(G)$. Suppose G and S have the following property: if we take any number of pairwise disjoint copies of H , all disjoint from G , and add an edge between the root of each copy and a vertex in S then the resulting graph is still in \mathcal{A} . The set S is called an *H-attachable* subset of G (with respect to \mathcal{A}).

The next lemma and its proof is just an adaptation of Theorem 4.1 of [18] for graphs where not necessarily all of the vertices form an H -attachable set.

Lemma 7.1 *Let \mathcal{C} be a non-empty class of (coloured) graphs, and suppose $\gamma(\mathcal{C}) = c \in [e^{-1}; \infty)$. Let H be a connected (coloured) graph on the vertex set $\{1, \dots, h\}$ rooted at 1. Suppose there are constants $a \in (0, 1)$, $N_0 > 0$ and $d > 0$ such that the probability that $R_n \in_u \mathcal{C}$ has an H -attachable subset (with respect to \mathcal{C}) of size at least n is at least $1 - e^{-dn}$ all $n \geq N_0$. Fix α , such that $\alpha < d$ and $\alpha \leq a/(9e^2c^h(h+2)h!)$. Then there exists n_0 such that*

$$\mathbb{P}(f_H(R_n) \leq \alpha n) \leq e^{-\alpha n} \text{ for all } n \geq n_0.$$

Proof The proof is a simple modification of the proof of Theorem 4.1 of [18]. We skip some of the details and refer the reader for them to [18]. Write $\beta = a^{-1}e^2c^h(h+2)h!$ and let $\epsilon \in (0, 1/3)$ be such that $(\alpha\beta)^\alpha = 1 - 3\epsilon$. Let $f(n)$ denote the number of graphs in \mathcal{C}_n . Then since $\gamma(\mathcal{C}) = c$ there is $n_1 \geq N_0$ such that for each $n \geq n_1$ we have $e^{-\alpha n} \geq 2e^{-dn}$ and

$$2(1 - \epsilon)^n n! c^n \leq f(n) \leq (1 + \epsilon)^n n! c^n. \quad (32)$$

Assume that for infinitely many $n \geq n_1$ the claim of the lemma does not hold: that is, at least $e^{-\alpha n}$ fraction of graphs in $G \in \mathcal{C}_n$ “have few pendant appearances”, i.e., $f_H(G) \leq \alpha n$. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n \subseteq \mathcal{C}_n$ consist of those graphs in \mathcal{C}_n that have few pendant appearances and an H -attachable subset with at least αn vertices. Then

$$|\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n| \geq f(n)(e^{-\alpha n} - e^{-dn}) \geq e^{-\alpha n}(1 - \epsilon)^n n! c^n.$$

Let $\delta \in (0, 1)$ be given by $\delta = \alpha h$. We can construct a graph G on $\lceil n(1 + \delta) \rceil$ vertices by putting a graph G_0 isomorphic to a graph in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n$ on some n of these vertices, and adding $\lfloor \alpha n \rfloor$ disjoint copies of H on the remaining $\lceil \delta n \rceil$ vertices, so that for each added copy H' of H there is an edge between the least vertex of H' and some $y \in S_0$, where S_0 is the largest H -attachable subset of G_0 . The number of such constructions $b_{\lceil (1 + \delta)n \rceil}$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} b_{\lceil (1 + \delta)n \rceil} &\geq \binom{\lceil (1 + \delta)n \rceil}{n} |\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n| \binom{\lceil \delta n \rceil}{h, \dots, h} \frac{(an)^{\lfloor \alpha n \rfloor}}{\lfloor \alpha n \rfloor!} \\ &\geq \lceil (1 + \delta)n \rceil! e^{-\alpha n} (1 - \epsilon)^n c^n \frac{a^{\lfloor \alpha n \rfloor}}{h! (h! \alpha)^{\lfloor \alpha n \rfloor}}. \end{aligned}$$

Now [18] show that each graph in this way is constructed at most $\binom{\lfloor (h+2)\alpha n \rfloor}{\lfloor \alpha n \rfloor} \leq e((h+2)e)^{\lfloor \alpha n \rfloor}$ times. This, after a similar calculation as in [18] yields that

$$f(\lceil (1 + \delta)n \rceil) \geq \frac{b_{\lceil (1 + \delta)n \rceil}}{e((h+2)e)^{\lfloor \alpha n \rfloor}} \geq c' f(\lceil (1 + \delta)n \rceil) \left(\frac{1 - \epsilon}{(1 - 3\epsilon)(1 + \epsilon)^2} \right)^n,$$

for some constant $c' > 0$ which does not depend on n . Since $\frac{1 - \epsilon}{(1 - 3\epsilon)(1 + \epsilon)^2} > 1$, our assumption cannot hold for infinitely many n , a contradiction. \square

Corollary 7.2 *Let $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$, let $h \geq 1$ and $l \geq 2$ be integers and suppose $H \in \mathcal{C}_h^l$ is rootable at 1. There is a constant $a = a(l, h) > 0$ such that the random graph $R_n \in_u \mathcal{A}_l$ satisfies*

$$\mathbb{P}(f_H(R_n) \geq \alpha n) \geq 1 - e^{-\Omega(n)}.$$

Proof By Proposition 5.8 and the decomposition of Section 6.2 the set of nice vertices of a graph $G \in \mathcal{A}_l$ is H -attachable. The claim follows by Lemma 6.5 and Lemma 7.1. \square

Fix positive integers r and l , $r > l$. Recall the class $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} = \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^{<\mathcal{B}, l, r>}$ defined in the proof of Lemma 3.7: $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ is the class of $\{0, 1\}^r$ -coloured graphs corresponding to the class of graphs that have an $(l, 2, \mathcal{B})$ -double blocker of size r , and $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ is the class of connected such graphs. (In this section $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$ is fixed.)

Suppose H is an induced subgraph of a coloured graph G . Similarly as in [15, 16], we will call H a *spike* of G if all of the following hold:

- H is a path $v_1 \dots v_{l+1}$;
- there is only one edge between $V(H)$ and $V(G - H)$, and this edge is uv_1 where $u \in V(G - H)$;
- $\text{Col}_H(v_1) = \dots = \text{Col}_H(v_{l+1}) = \{1, \dots, l, x\}$ where $x \in \{l+1, \dots, r\}$;
- $u < v$ for each $v \in V(H)$.

It is easy to see that two different spikes must be pairwise disjoint.

Lemma 7.3 *Let $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$, let r and l be positive integers, $r > l$ and consider the random graph $R_n \in_u \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$. There is a constant $a' = a'(r, l)$ such that*

$$\mathbb{P}(R_n \text{ has less than } a'n \text{ spikes}) \leq e^{-\Omega(n)}.$$

Proof Let H be a $\{0, 1\}^{l+1}$ -coloured path on the vertex set $[l+2]$ such that one of its endpoints is 1 and for $v \in \{2, \dots, l+2\}$, we have $\text{Col}_H(v) = [l+1]$. By Corollary 7.2, there are positive constants a, c and C , such that the number of graphs in \mathcal{C}_n^{l+1} with at most an pendant appearances H is at most $Ce^{-cn}|\mathcal{C}_n^{l+1}|$ for every n .

Let $N = (1 + \text{aw}_2(\text{Ex } K_4))^{l-1} = 3^{l-1}$. In the proof of Lemma 3.7 we have shown that each graph in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n$, as well as some other graphs, can be obtained as follows.

- Pick $\kappa \in [N]$ and $j, m \in \{0, \dots, N-1\}$;
- choose a partition \mathcal{S} of $[n+j]$ into κ sets V_1, \dots, V_κ ;
- for each $i = 1, \dots, \kappa$ put an arbitrary graph $H_i \in \mathcal{C}^{l+1}$ on V_i ;
- for each $i = 1, \dots, \kappa$ choose $q_i \in \{l+1, \dots, r\}^\kappa$ and map the colour $l+1$ in H_i to q_i ;

- choose a set J of m edges between the components H_1, \dots, H_κ and add them to the resulting graph;
- finally, contract all edges J , so that the vertex resulting from a contraction of an edge $e = xy$ receives $\max(x, y)$ as a label.

Consider the set $\mathcal{M}(n)$ of all possible constructions that yield a graph on the vertex set $[n]$ (the (multi-)set of the resulting graphs contains $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n$).

By Lemma 4.8 the class \mathcal{C}^{l+1} has a growth constant γ . By Lemma 5.1 and the proof of Lemma 3.7

$$|\mathcal{M}(n)| = n! \gamma^{n(1+o(1))} \quad \text{and} \quad |\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n| = n! \gamma^{n(1+o(1))}.$$

Fix $\kappa = \kappa_0$, $m = m_0$, $j = j_0$, $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_0$, $q = q_0$ and $J = J_0$ such that there is at least one construction in $\mathcal{M}(n)$ with these parameters. Then every choice of the graphs in $\{H_i\}$ yields a construction in $\mathcal{M}(n)$. In particular, writing $n_i = |V_i|$, there are in total $t_0 = \prod_{i=1}^{\kappa_0} |\mathcal{C}_{n_i}^{l+1}|$ constructions in $\mathcal{M}(n)$ with these parameters.

Note that the largest set V_j in \mathcal{S}_0 always contains $n' \geq n/\kappa_0 \geq n/N$ elements. It is easy to see that each pendant appearance of H in H_j yields a spike in H_j . There are at most $Ce^{-cn'} |\mathcal{C}_{n_i}^{l+1}|$ ways to choose the graph H_j so, that H_j has less than an' spikes. If H_j has more than an' spikes, then the graph G resulting from the construction has at least $an' - 2|J_0| \geq an' - 2N$ spikes, since the spikes are disjoint and each edge in J can touch at most two spikes.

Therefore there are at most

$$Ce^{-cn'} t_0 \leq Ce^{-(c/N)n} t_0$$

ways to finish the construction by choosing H_1, \dots, H_{κ_0} , so that the resulting graph G has less than $(a/N)n - 2N$ spikes.

Since this bound holds for every $\kappa_0, m_0, j_0, \mathcal{S}_0, q_0$ and J_0 , we get by the law of total probability that the number of constructions in $\mathcal{M}(n)$ that yield a graph with at most $(a/N)n - N$ spikes is at most

$$Ce^{-(c/N)n} |\mathcal{M}(n)| \leq n! e^{-(c/N)n} \gamma^{n+o(n)}.$$

So for any $a' < a/N$ and n large enough

$$\mathbb{P}(R_n \text{ has less than } a'n \text{ spikes}) \leq Ce^{-(c/N)n+o(n)} = e^{-\Omega(n)}.$$

□

Lemma 7.4 *Let $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$, let l, r and K be positive integers, $r > l$. Then for $R_n \in_u \tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ we have*

$$\mathbb{P}(R_n \text{ has at most } K \text{ spikes}) \leq e^{-\Omega(n)}.$$

Proof Let $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_1$ be the class of graphs in \mathcal{A} that have at most K spikes, and let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1$ be the class of graphs in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ that have at most K spikes. Then $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_1 \subseteq \text{SET}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1)$ and

$$\tilde{A}_1(x) \leq e^{\tilde{C}_1(x)}.$$

Using Lemma 7.3,

$$\bar{\gamma}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_1) \leq \bar{\gamma}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_1) < \gamma(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}) = \gamma(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}).$$

The lemma follows by (1). \square

For an r -coloured graph G , $S_1, S_2 \subseteq [r]$, and sets Q_1, Q_2 disjoint from $V(H)$, such that $|S_i| = |Q_i|$ for $i = 1, 2$, we denote by $G^{S_1 \rightarrow Q_1, S_2 \rightarrow Q_2}$ the graph obtained by adding to G new vertices $Q_1 \cup Q_2$, and for $i = 1, 2$ adding an edge between $q_i^{(j)}$ and each vertex coloured $s_i^{(j)}$. Here $q_i^{(j)}$ and $s_i^{(j)}$ is the j -th smallest element in S_i and Q_i respectively.

Lemma 7.5 *Let k be a positive integer. Then*

$$|(\text{Ex}(k+1)K_4)_n| = (1 + e^{-\Omega(n)})|(rd_{2k+1}K_4)_n|. \quad (33)$$

Proof By Lemma 3.9, Lemma 5.1, Lemma 4.9 and Theorem 1.3, there is a constant $r = r(k) > 2k$ such that all but an exponentially small fraction of graphs from $\text{Ex}(k+1)K_4$, have a $(2k, 2, K_4)$ -double blocker of size r . Here we will show that all but an exponentially small fraction of graphs in the latter class have a redundant blocker of size $2k+1$. Since each graph in $rd_{2k+1}K_4$ is in the class $\text{Ex}(k+1)K_4$, the claim will follow. We will use the idea of the proof of the main result of [15].

Fix $n \geq r$. All graphs in $(\text{Ex}(k+1)K_4)_n$ that have a $(2k, 2, K_4)$ -double blocker (and some other graphs) can be constructed as follows.

- Choose $Q \subseteq [n]$ of size r and $S \subset Q$ of size $2k$.
- Put an arbitrary graph in $\tilde{G} \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}} = \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^{<\{K_4\}, 2k, r>}$ on $[n] \setminus Q$.
- Put an arbitrary graph H on Q .
- Let $G = \tilde{G}^{\{1, \dots, 2k\} \rightarrow S, \{2k+1, \dots, r\} \rightarrow Q \setminus S}$. This finishes the construction of a graph G .

Suppose \tilde{G} has more than $K = r(k + 2r + 12)$ spikes. Then there is a (smallest) colour $q \in \{2k + 1, \dots, r\}$ such that there are at least $k + 2r + 12$ spikes coloured $\{1, \dots, 2k, q\}$. Let x be the vertex in $Q \setminus S$ whose neighbours in G are the vertices coloured q in \tilde{G} . Denote $S' = S \cup \{x\}$.

Suppose G contains a \mathcal{B} -critical subgraph H' (that is, a subdivision of K_4) which has at most one vertex in S' . By Lemma 5.3 of [15], H' can touch at most $2(r + |E(K_4)|) = 2r + 12$ spikes in \tilde{G} . Thus there are at least k spikes that are disjoint from H' . Form an arbitrary maximal matching in the set $S' \setminus V(H')$: the matching has exactly k pairs. For $y, z \in S'$ and a spike P in \tilde{G} , we have that $G[V(P) \cup \{y, z\}] \notin \text{Ex } K_4$. Thus, we can produce k disjoint minors in \mathcal{B} for each pair in the matching. The graph H yields $(k + 1)$ -st disjoint minor in \mathcal{B} .

Thus, whenever \tilde{G} has at least K spikes and $G \in \text{Ex}(k + 1)\mathcal{B}$, we have that S' is a redundant blocker for G . So each construction G such that $G \in \text{Ex}(k + 1)K_4 \setminus \text{rd}_{2k+1} K_4$ is formed by taking a graph \tilde{G} with at most K spikes in the second step.

By Lemma 7.4, the number of choices for \tilde{G} , such that \tilde{G} has less than K spikes is at most

$$e^{-\Omega(n)} |\mathcal{A}_{n-r}|.$$

Therefore if $\mathcal{D} = \text{Ex}(k + 1)K_4 \setminus \text{rd}_{2k+1} K_4$, we have for $n \geq r$, $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$|\mathcal{D}_n| \leq \binom{n}{r} \binom{r}{2k} 2^{\binom{2k}{2}} e^{-\Omega(n)} |\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{n-r}|$$

and $\bar{\gamma}(\mathcal{D}) < \gamma(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}) = \gamma(\text{Ex}(k + 1)K_4)$. □

Lemma 7.6 *Let $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$, and let $l \geq 2$ be an integer. We have*

$$|(\text{rd}_l \mathcal{B})_{n+l}| = a_n (1 - e^{-\Omega(n)}) \quad \text{where} \quad a_n = 2^{\binom{l}{2}} \binom{n+l}{l} |\mathcal{A}_{l,n}|.$$

Proof Consider the following constructions of graphs on $[n + l]$: first pick a set $Q \subseteq [n + l]$ of size l , next take a graph $G_0 \in \mathcal{A}_l$ with $V(G_0) = [n + l] \setminus Q$ and an arbitrary graph H with $V(H) = Q$. Let $G = G_0 \cup H$. Each graph in $(\text{rd}_l \mathcal{B})_{n+l}$ can be obtained in this way, so $|(\text{rd}_l \mathcal{B})_{n+l}| \leq a_n$. We aim to bound the number of constructions that can be obtained twice, i.e., the ones which have two or more different redundant K_4 -blockers of size l .

If G_0 has at least $l + 1$ spikes then Q is a unique redundant blocker of size l . Indeed, if Q' is another such blocker, $Q' \neq Q$, then take a vertex $z \in Q \setminus Q'$ and any $x \in Q \setminus \{z\}$.

Now x, z and the vertices of any spike S induce a minor of K_4 . Therefore, since $Q' \setminus \{x\}$ must still be a \mathcal{B} -blocker for G , Q' must contain a vertex from each of the $l + 1$ spikes, and so $|Q'| > l$, a contradiction.

Thus every construction where Q is not the unique redundant blocker is obtained when G_0 has at most l spikes. By Corollary 7.2, there are at most

$$2^{\binom{l}{2}} \binom{n+l}{l} e^{-\Omega(n)} |\mathcal{A}_{l,n}| = a_n e^{-\Omega(n)}$$

such constructions, so the number of graphs in $(\text{rd}_l \mathcal{B})_n$ that have a unique redundant blocker is at least $a_n(1 - e^{-\Omega(n)})$. \square

Lemma 7.7 *Let $l \geq 2$ be an integer and let \mathcal{A}_l be the class of coloured graphs defined for $\mathcal{B} = \{K_4\}$ in Section 3.3. Let $\rho_l = \rho(\mathcal{A}_l)$. Then $A_l(\rho_l) < \infty$ and there is a constant $a_l > 0$ such that*

$$|\mathcal{A}_{l,n}| = a_l n^{-5/2} n! \rho_l^{-n} (1 + o(1)).$$

Proof By the exponential formula we have $\rho(\mathcal{C}^l) = \rho_l$. We will show that

- (*) \mathcal{C}^l converges to some positive constant at ρ_l .
- (**) $|\mathcal{C}_n^l| > 0$ for all $n \geq 1$.
- (***) \mathcal{C}^l is smooth, i.e. $|\mathcal{C}_{n+1}^l|/n|\mathcal{C}_n^l| \rightarrow \rho_l^{-1}$.
- (****) For any $w = w(n) \rightarrow \infty$ we have

$$S(n, w) = \sum_{k=w}^{n-w} \binom{n}{k} |\mathcal{C}_k^l| |\mathcal{C}_{n-k}^l| = o(|\mathcal{C}_n^l|).$$

Then $A_l(\rho_l) \leq e^{C^l(\rho_l)} < \infty$ and Theorem 2 of Bell, Bender, Cameron and Richmond [2] yields

$$|\mathcal{A}_{l,n}| = \frac{1}{A_l(\rho_l)} |\mathcal{C}_n^l| (1 + o(1)).$$

We will use the identity (31) and the notation from the proof of Lemma 6.5. There we have shown that the class $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}$ has $\rho(\tilde{\mathcal{T}}) = \rho_l$ and by Lemma 6.1 $\tilde{T}(\rho_l) < \infty$. Since $\rho(\mathcal{F}_\circ)$, $\rho(\mathcal{L}_1(\mathcal{F}))$, $\rho(\mathcal{L}_2(\mathcal{F}))$, and $\rho(\mathcal{U})$ are all strictly larger than ρ_l , we have by (31) that $C^l(\rho_l) < \infty$. Since the coefficients of C^l are

non-negative, (*) follows. The condition (**) is obvious (\mathcal{C}^l includes, i.e., every uncoloured path on n vertices). Furthermore, by (31) and Theorem 6.1

$$|\mathcal{C}_n^l| = cn^{-5/2}n!\rho_l^{-n}(1 + o(1)) \quad (34)$$

for some constant $c > 0$, so (***) follows.

Finally, let us prove (****). Let $w = w(n) \rightarrow \infty$. We may assume $2 \leq w(n) \leq n/2$ for all n . By (34) for any $\epsilon > 0$, for all sufficiently large j we have $|\mathcal{C}_j^l| \leq (c + \epsilon)j^{-5/2}j!\rho_l^{-j}$. So for n sufficiently large

$$S(n) = \sum_{k=w}^{n-w} \binom{n}{k} |\mathcal{C}_k^l| |\mathcal{C}_{n-k}^l| \leq (c + \epsilon)^2 \rho_l^{-n} n! \sum_{k=w}^{n-w} k^{-5/2} (n - k)^{-5/2}.$$

Now symmetry and a standard approximation of a sum by an integral gives for $w' = w - 1$

$$f(n) = \sum_{k=w}^{n-w} k^{-5/2} (n - k)^{-5/2} \leq 2n^{-4} \int_{x=\frac{1}{2}}^{1-\frac{w'}{n}} x^{-5/2} (1 - x)^{-5/2} dx.$$

Since for $t \in (1/2, 1)$

$$\int_{1/2}^t x^{-5/2} (1 - x)^{-5/2} dx = -\frac{2(1 + 6t - 24t^2 + 16t^3)}{3t^{3/2}(1 - t)^{3/2}}$$

we have

$$f(n) \leq \frac{4(n^3 + 6w'n^2 - 24w'^2n + 16w'^3)}{3n^4(n - w')^{3/2}w'^{3/2}} = O\left(n^{-5/2}w^{-3/2}\right).$$

Thus $S(n) = O(|\mathcal{C}_n^l|w^{-3/2}) = o(|\mathcal{C}_n^l|)$. This completes the proof. \square

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.4.

Proof of Theorem 1.4 To replace Ω by Θ in the result of Lemma 7.5, note that by Lemma 4.12 and Theorem 1.2 of [15], $(\text{Ex}(k + 1)K_4)_n$ contains at least

$$|(\text{apex}^k K_4)_n \setminus (\text{rd}_{2k+1} K_4)_n| = n!(2^k \gamma(\text{Ex } K_4))^{n+o(n)}$$

graphs that do not have a redundant K_4 -blocker of size $2k + 1$.

The theorem follows by Lemma 5.1, Lemma 7.5, Lemma 7.6 and Lemma 7.7. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5 Let R'_n be a random construction as in the proof of Lemma 7.6, where we pick the set Q of size $2k + 1$, the graph $G_0 \in \mathcal{A}_{l,n}$ and the graph H on Q uniformly at random. Then Theorem 1.4 and the proof of Lemma 7.6 imply that the total variation distance between R_n and R'_n satisfies

$$d_{TV}(R_n, R'_n) = e^{-\Theta(n)}.$$

Therefore it is enough to prove the theorem for the random graph R'_n . By Corollary 7.2, there is a constant $a_k > 0$, such that the graph G_0 has at least $a_k n$ spikes (and so, each vertex in Q has degree at least $a_k n$) with probability $1 - e^{-\Omega(n)}$.

Suppose there is a blocker Q' of R'_n and at least two distinct vertices $x, y \in Q' \setminus Q$. Then any spike and $\{x, y\}$ induces a minor K_4 , thus every such blocker must have at least $a_k n$ vertices with probability at least $1 - e^{-\Omega(n)}$. Similarly Q is with probability $1 - e^{-\Omega(n)}$ a unique redundant K_4 -blocker for R_n of size $2k + 1$. This finishes the proof of (a).

Finally, (b) follows by a result of [17] (restated in a slightly more convenient form in [15]). More precisely, by Lemma 6.2 of [15], the graph $Frag(R_n)$ obtained from R_n by removing its (lexicographically) largest component is in the class $\text{Ex } K_4$ with probability $1 - e^{-\Omega(n)}$. The class $\text{Ex } (k + 1)K_4$ is bridge-addable and by Theorem 1.4 it is smooth and $\rho = \gamma(\text{Ex } (k + 1)K_4)^{-1} > 0$. Therefore by [17], see Lemma 6.3 of [15], $Frag(R_n)$ converges in total variation to the “Boltzmann-Poisson” random graph with parameters \mathcal{B} and ρ , in particular $\mathbb{P}(|V(Frag(R_n))| = 0) \rightarrow p_k = A(\rho)^{-1}$. \square

7.2 An illustration

We present Figure 9 illustrating some properties of typical graphs in $\text{Ex } 2K_4$.

The picture shows just the coloured core of a graph in $\text{Ex } 2K_4$ (it is typically of linear size). The leaf-like shapes are arbitrary series-parallel networks, most of them small. Attach arbitrary rooted series-parallel graphs at arbitrary vertices of this; add a redundant blocker - $\{x, y, z\}$ - and connect x to each red point, y to each green point and z to each blue point (there can also be arbitrary edges on $\{x, y, z\}$). Unlike in planar graphs, there are vertices of different types: colours can occur only at the “joints”; only the joints of the grey blocks can have arbitrary colour. For example, the top-right vertex cannot have colour blue, otherwise z alone would form a minor K_4 , and $\{x, y, z\}$ would not be a redundant K_4 -blocker.

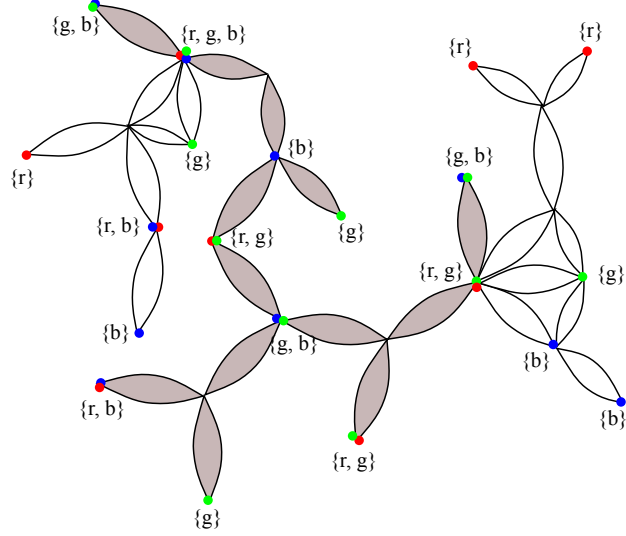


Figure 9: Structure of (coloured cores of) graphs in $\text{Ex } 2K_4$.

8 The class $\text{Ex}(k+1)\{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$

The class $\text{Ex}(k+1)\{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$ is a subclass of $\text{Ex}(k+1)K_4$. Even though it does not satisfy the condition of Theorem 1.3, we can still adapt most of the techniques from the preceding sections (the proofs are simpler for this case).

8.1 Coloured cores and paths

In this section we fix $\mathcal{B} = \{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$. To avoid an additional index, we will accordingly write $\mathcal{C}^l = \mathcal{C}^{l, \mathcal{B}}$, $\mathcal{A}_l = \mathcal{A}_{l, \mathcal{B}}$, and assume that the definitions such as “good colour”, “nice vertex” and “nice graph” are with respect to $\mathcal{B} = \{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$.

Lemma 8.1 *Let $\mathcal{B} = \{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$, let l be a positive integer and let $G \in \mathcal{C}^l$ be nice. The nice core tree of G is a path.*

Proof In Section 6.2 we showed that the nice core tree T of $G \in \mathcal{C}^{l, \mathcal{B}} \subset \mathcal{C}^{l, \{K_4\}}$ is a tree. If T has at least three leaves, we can produce a minor $K_{2,3}$ by adding a new vertex connected to each of these leaves, thus every colour is bad for G . \square

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ be the class of all biconnected outerplanar networks G such that adding a new vertex connected to each pole of G gives an outerplanar graph. Let $G \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ be 2-connected. Then G has a unique Hamilton cycle H (see, e.g., [4]). The poles s and t of G must be neighbours in H , otherwise adding a new vertex connected to each pole yields a minor $K_{2,3}$. Conversely, if we take an arbitrary 2-connected outerplanar graph G and pick an oriented edge st from its Hamilton cycle H , the graph with source s and sink t obtained from G is from the class $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$: this follows by the relation of 2-connected outerplanar graphs and polygon dissections [4]. Therefore from each 2-connected rooted outerplanar graph we can obtain two networks in $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ (the root becomes the source and either the left or the right neighbour of the root on the Hamilton cycle becomes the sink) with $n - 2$ vertices. It follows that

$$\tilde{D}(x) = \frac{2B(x)}{x^2} - 1,$$

where $B(x)$ is the exponential generating function of rooted biconnected outerplanar graphs (which contains K_2). Bernasconi, Panagiotou and Steger [4] show that

$$B(x) = \frac{1}{2}(D(x) + x^2)$$

where $D(x)$ is the exponential generating function for polygon dissections. Thus $\tilde{D}(x) = D(x)/x^2$ and we get by (4.1) of [4]

$$\tilde{D}(x) = \frac{1}{4x} \left(1 + x - \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 1} \right). \quad (35)$$

Solving quadratic equations and using the “first principle” from [12] we get that

$$\rho(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \rho(\tilde{D})\tilde{D}(\rho(\tilde{\mathcal{D}})) = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0.292\dots \quad (36)$$

Lemma 8.2 *Let $\mathcal{B} = \{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$, let $l \geq 2$ be an integer, and let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^l$ be the class of coloured cores of nice graphs in \mathcal{C}^l . Then the class $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^l$ has exponential generating function*

$$\tilde{C}^l(x) = \frac{2^{l-1}xL(x)^2}{1 - 2^l x \tilde{D}(x)}, \quad (37)$$

where L is the exponential generating function of a class $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^{<l>}$ with $\rho(\mathcal{L}) \geq \rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l-1})$.

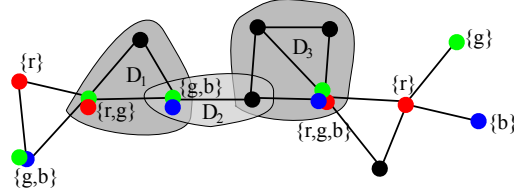


Figure 10: Coloured core of a graph in \mathcal{C}^3 in the case $\mathcal{B} = \{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$. Replacing the three grey networks (which belong to the class $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$) with edges we obtain its nice core tree (a path of length three). The graphs attached to the endpoints of this path belong to the class \mathcal{L} .

Proof Let $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}^{<l>}$ be the class of all pointed $\{0, 1\}^l$ -coloured connected graphs G satisfying the following conditions: a) each colour is good for G ; b) $G - r$ is connected, $\text{Col}(G - r) = [l]$ and $\text{Col}(r) = \emptyset$, where $r = r(G)$ is the root of G ; c) for any $x \in V(G)$, each component of $G - x$ contains at least one colour or r , and at most one component contains all colours $[l]$ or r . The class \mathcal{L} corresponds to the class \mathcal{L}_2 from Section 6.2.

We will now prove that $\rho(\mathcal{L}) \geq \rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l-1})$. We first claim that for each positive integer i and each $n = 0, 1, \dots$,

$$|\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n^i| \geq |\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n^{i-1}|. \quad (38)$$

Indeed, for any graph in $G \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n^i$ we can assign a graph $G' \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n^{i+1}$ by picking the lexicographically minimal pair of vertices coloured red and adding colour $i + 1$ to their colour sets. Such a pair always exists since G is nice, and since the colour red is good for G , the colour $i + 1$ must be good for G' .

Let \mathcal{C} be the class of all pointed graphs H , such that

1. $\text{Col}(H) \subset [l]$;
2. if we add to H a new vertex w coloured $\text{Col}(H)$ and connected to the root of H and label the root of H arbitrarily, we obtain a graph in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^l$.

The coefficients of $C(x)$ are dominated by those of $\sum_{j \in [l-1]} \binom{l}{j} x^2 \tilde{C}^j(x)'$, therefore $\rho(\mathcal{C}) \geq \min_{j \in [l-1]} \rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^j) \geq \rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l-1})$. The last inequality follows using (38). Recall also that we denote by \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset the class of graphs consisting of a single pointed uncoloured vertex only.

Now let $G \in \mathcal{L}$. G can be constructed as follows: take a pointed bi-connected outerplanar graph B (B is the block of G containing the root with its colours removed), colour $t \leq 2l$ of its (non-root) vertices v_1, \dots, v_t

with some subsets of $[l]$ and identify v_i with the root of a pointed graph $G_i \in \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{Z}_\emptyset$ (so that labels of G, G_1, \dots, G_t are disjoint). To verify the last statement, note first that the number of cut vertices and coloured vertices in B is bounded by $2l$, since each component of $G - E(B)$ can contain at most two components containing colour c for each $c \in [l]$ (see Section 5.2). Secondly, suppose u is a cut vertex of G , and let G_u the graph obtained from the component of $G - E(B)$ containing u by pointing the vertex u . The graph H obtained from G by contracting all vertices in $G - G_u$ into a single vertex w , setting $\text{Col}_H(w) = \text{Col}_G(G_u - u) \subset [l]$ and $\text{Col}_H(u) = \emptyset$ is a coloured minor of G : this shows that indeed $G_u \in \mathcal{C}$.

Let \mathcal{B}_\circ denote the class of pointed biconnected outerplanar graphs. By the properties of biconnected outerplanar graphs discussed above in this section we see that $\rho(\mathcal{B}_\circ) = \rho(\tilde{\mathcal{D}}) \geq \rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^1)$. (The last inequality follows since from each graph in $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ we may obtain a graph in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^1$ by labelling its poles and colouring them $\{\text{red}\}$.)

The above observations imply that the coefficients of $L(x)$ are bounded by the coefficients of

$$\sum_{t=0}^{2l} x^t B_\circ(x)^{(t+1)} (2^l (1 + C(x)))^t.$$

Therefore $\rho(\mathcal{L}) \geq \min(\rho(\mathcal{C}), \rho(\mathcal{B}_\circ)) \geq \rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l-1})$.

Now let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l,1}$ denote the subclass of graphs in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^l$ with the nice tree of size 1, and let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l,2} = \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^l \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l,1}$. Using Lemma 8.1 and Section 6.2, each graph in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l,2}$ can be obtained as a series composition of $r \geq 1$ outerplanar networks D_1, \dots, D_r , where only the poles of these networks can be coloured (with arbitrary colours in $2^{[l]}$), by attaching two rooted graphs L', L'' at the source of D_1 and the sink of D_r respectively (attaching pendant coloured graphs to vertices corresponding to internal vertices of the nice core path is forbidden, otherwise some colour would be bad for the resulting graph), see Figure 10. Let $c \in [l]$. Since each pole of a network D_i is nice, there are two disjoint paths from each of the poles ending with a vertex coloured c . This shows that $D_i \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$.

It is easy to see that L', L'' must always be from the class \mathcal{L} . On the other hand, every such construction gives a valid graph in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l,2}$, and every graph in $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l,2}$ is obtained exactly twice (reversing each network and their order in the sequence and swapping L' with L'' gives the same graph).

Therefore

$$2 \times \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l,2} = (2^l \times \mathcal{Z} \times \mathcal{L})^2 \times \tilde{\mathcal{D}} \times \text{SEQ}((2^l \times \mathcal{Z}) \times \tilde{\mathcal{D}}).$$

Similarly

$$\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l,1} = 2^l \times \mathcal{Z} \times \text{SET}_2(\mathcal{L}).$$

Finally, the identity $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^l = \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l,1} + \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l,2}$ and a standard conversion to exponential generating functions [12] yields (37). \square

Lemma 8.3 *Let $l \geq 2$ be an integer and let $\mathcal{L}^{<L>}, \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^l$ be as in Lemma 8.2. We have $\rho(\mathcal{L}^{<L>}) > \rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^l) = r_l$, where*

$$r_l = \frac{1}{2^l} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^l - 1} \right).$$

There are constants $R_1 = R_1(l) > r_l$ and $c'_l > 0$ and a function $g_1(x) = g_{1,l}(x)$ analytic for $x \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|x| < R_1$ such that

$$\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^l(x) = \frac{c'_l}{1 - x/r_l} + g_1(x). \quad (39)$$

Proof A simple calculation shows that the unique solution of $2^l x \tilde{D}(x) = 1$ is r_l . Notice also that since \tilde{D} contains a network isomorphic to K_2 and a network isomorphic to an arbitrary cycle, we have $[x^n] 2^l x \tilde{D}(x) > 0$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$ (that is, $2^l x \tilde{D}(x)$ is strongly aperiodic, see [12]).

We will also use that $r_2 = \frac{1}{6}$ and $r_{j+1} < r_j$ for any integer $j = 2, 3, \dots$. Define

$$c'_l = \frac{r_l L(r_l)^2}{2(\tilde{D}(r_l) + r_l \tilde{D}'(r_l))}.$$

We prove the claim by induction on l . First consider the case $l = 2$. By Lemma 8.2 $\rho(\mathcal{L}^{<2>}) \geq \rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^1) = \rho(\tilde{D}) = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} > \frac{1}{6}$. We can write $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^2(x) = h(x)f(x)$ where $f(x) = (1 - 2^2 x \tilde{D}(x))^{-1}$ and $h(x) = 2^2 x L^{<2>}(x)^2$. By (36), $f(x)$ corresponds to a supercritical sequence schema and $h(x)$ is analytic in $\Delta = \{x \in \mathbb{C} : |x| < R_1\}$ for some $R_1 > r_2$, $h(r_2) > 0$.

We get using Theorem V.1 of [12], its proof and properties of meromorphic functions that $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^2$ is meromorphic and has only one pole r_2 (which is simple) in Δ , where it satisfies (39).

The proof of the general case $l \geq 3$ follows similarly, since using Lemma 8.2 and induction we have $\rho(\mathcal{L}^{<l>}) \geq \rho(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{l-1}) = r_{l-1} > r_l$, $2^l \rho(\tilde{D}) \tilde{D}(\rho(\tilde{D})) > 1$ and the convergence radius of $2^l x \tilde{D}(x)$ is $\rho(\tilde{D}) > r_2 > r_l$. \square

8.2 Proof of Theorem 1.6

It remains to collect and combine the analytic results for classes related with $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$. Denote by \mathcal{F} the class of connected rooted outerplanar networks (we reuse the symbol from the previous section). [6] show that the functional inverse of its exponential generating function F is

$$\psi_F(u) = ue^{\frac{1}{8}(\sqrt{1-6u+u^2}-5u-1)}. \quad (40)$$

Lemma 8.4 *Let $l \geq 2$ and let $\mathcal{B} = \{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$. Define $\sigma_l = \psi_F(r_l)$, where r_l is as in Lemma 8.3. There are constants $c_l > 0$, $R > \sigma_l$ and a function $g(x)$ analytic in $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |x| < R\}$ such that*

$$C^l(x) = \frac{c_l}{1 - x/\sigma_l} + g(x).$$

Proof The class $\bar{\mathcal{C}} = \bar{\mathcal{C}}^{<l>}$ of nice graphs in \mathcal{C}^l has exponential generating function

$$\bar{C}(x) = \tilde{C}(F(x)).$$

By [6], $\tau = F(\rho(\mathcal{F}))$ is the smallest positive solution of $3u^4 - 28u^3 + 70u^2 - 58u + 8 = 0$, and a numeric evaluation yields that $\tau = 0.170 \dots > 1/6 \geq r_l$. Furthermore, clearly $|\mathcal{F}_n| > 0$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$. Thus by 40 $\sigma_l = \psi_F(r_l)$ is the smallest positive solution of $F(x) = r_l$ and the unique dominant singularity of $\bar{C}(x)$.

Using Lemma 8.3 we get

$$\bar{C}(x) = \frac{c'_l}{1 - F(x)/r_l} + g_1(F(x))$$

and $g_1(x)$ is analytic for $|x| < R_1$ where $R_1 > r_l$. Since F has convergence radius larger than σ_l , there is $\epsilon > 0$, such that $F(x) < R_1$ for $x \in (0, \sigma_l + \epsilon)$. By the triangle inequality, for any $t \in \mathbb{C}$, $|t| < \sigma_l + \epsilon$ we have $|F(t)| \leq F(|t|) < R_1$ so $g_1(F(x))$ is analytic at $x = t$.

Now applying the supercritical composition schema (Theorem V.1 of [12]) to the function $c'_l(1 - F(x)/r_l)^{-1}$, we see that there is $R_2 \in (\sigma_l, \sigma_l + \epsilon)$ such that $\bar{C}(x)$ satisfies for $x \in \Delta := \{z \in \mathbb{C}, |z| < R_2\}$

$$\bar{C}(x) = \frac{c_l}{1 - x/\sigma_l} + g_2(x), \quad c_l = \frac{r_l c'_l}{\sigma_l F'(\sigma_l)}$$

for some function $g_2(x)$ which is analytic in Δ .

Finally, to obtain $C^l(x)$ we have to add to $\bar{C}(x)$ the exponential generating function $U^{<l>}(x)$ of graphs in \mathcal{C}^l that are not nice. An argument analogous to the one presented in the proof of Lemma 4.3 shows that $\rho(\mathcal{U}^{<l>}) \geq \rho(\mathcal{C}^{l-1})$. Furthermore, [6] showed that the convergence radius of the class of outerplanar graphs $\rho(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}) = 0.1365\dots$. Now in the case $l = 2$ the lemma follows, since $\rho(\mathcal{U}^2) \geq \rho(\mathcal{C}^1) \geq \rho(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}) > \sigma_2 = 0.1353\dots$, so $U^{<2>}(x)$ is analytic at any t with $|t| < R := \min(\rho(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}), R_2)$. Since $(r_l, l = 1, 2, \dots)$ is strictly decreasing and ψ_F is increasing for $x \in (0, \rho(\mathcal{F}))$, we have that $(\sigma_l, l = 1, 2, \dots)$ is strictly decreasing. Therefore have that $\rho(\mathcal{U}^{<l>}) \geq \rho(\mathcal{C}^{l-1}) = \sigma_{l-1} > \sigma_l$ by induction, and the lemma follows similarly as in the case $l = 2$. \square

Lemma 8.5 *Let $l \geq 2$ be an integer and let $\mathcal{B} = \{K_{2,3}, K_4\}$. Let c_l, σ_l and g be as in Lemma 8.4. Then*

$$|\mathcal{C}_n^l| = c_l n! \sigma_l^{-n} (1 + o(1))$$

and

$$|\mathcal{A}_{l,n}| = b_l n^{-3/4} e^{2(c_l n)^{1/2}} n! \sigma_l^{-n} (1 + o(1))$$

where

$$b_l = \frac{c_l^{1/4} e^{c_l/2 + g(\sigma_l)}}{2\pi^{1/2}}.$$

Proof The lemma follows by Lemma 8.4 and Proposition 23 of [5]. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.6 By [6], there are computable constants h and γ , with $\gamma^{-1} = 0.1365\dots$ such that the number of outerplanar graphs on vertex set $[n]$ is

$$h n^{-3/2} \gamma^n n! (1 + o(1)).$$

Using Lemma 8.4 and Theorem 1.2 of [15]

$$\gamma(\text{rd}_3 \mathcal{B}) = \sigma_3^{-1} = 10.482\dots < \gamma(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})) = 2\gamma = 14.642\dots$$

Therefore by Theorem 1.2 we have

$$|(\text{Ex } 2\mathcal{B})_n| = |(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}))_n| (1 + e^{-\Theta(n)}),$$

and using Theorem 1.2 of [15]

$$|(\text{Ex } 2\mathcal{B})_n| = \frac{h}{2\gamma} n^{-3/2} n! (2\gamma)^n (1 + o(1)).$$

Now

$$\gamma(\text{rd}_5 \mathcal{B}) = \sigma_5^{-1} = 34.099..$$

and $\bar{\gamma}(\text{apex}(\text{Ex } 2\mathcal{B})) \leq 4\gamma = 29.2.. < \gamma(\text{rd}_5 \mathcal{B})$. By Lemma 3.9 and Lemma 8.5

$$\gamma'_k = \gamma(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}) = \gamma(\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B}) < \gamma(\text{apex}^k(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}))$$

for each $k = 2, 3, \dots$

Furthermore, using Lemma 8.5 there are constants $b_{2k+1}, c_{2k+1} > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} |(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B})_{n+2k+1}| &\geq 2^{\binom{2k+1}{2}} |\mathcal{A}_{2k+1,n}| \\ &= 2^{\binom{2k+1}{2}} b_{2k+1} n^{-3/4} \exp\left(2(c_{2k+1}n)^{1/2}\right) n! (\gamma'_k)^n (1 + o(1)) \\ &= e^{\Omega(\sqrt{n+2k+1})} (n+2k+1)! (\gamma'_k)^{n+2k+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, the values of $\gamma'_k = \sigma_{2k+1}^{-1}$ for $k = 2, 3, \dots$ can be obtained using the closed-form expression $\sigma_l = \psi_F(r_l)$. \square

9 Concluding remarks

As the length of this paper indicates, analysis of classes without $k+1$ disjoint minors in \mathcal{B} becomes more involved as the excluded minors get more complicated. In this work we concentrated on families of sets \mathcal{B} , not covered by the results of [15]: we found that indeed the highest-level structure of typical graphs in such cases may obey a different pattern.

There are a few possible directions of further research. One can conjecture that for \mathcal{B} as in Theorem 1.2, and perhaps for more general \mathcal{B} , all but an exponentially small proportion of graphs in $(\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B})_n$ belong to one of the classes $\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B}$ or $\text{apex}^k(\text{Ex } \mathcal{B})$. For certain \mathcal{B} our results imply part of this conjecture, and we gave specific examples where this conjecture holds. To advance it further, one would need to develop a general way of comparing growth constants for two or more candidate subclasses. It is not clear whether this can be done without knowing the specific structure and generating functions for $\text{rd}_{2k+1} \mathcal{B}$.

It seems plausible, that for classes \mathcal{A} with $\text{aw}_2(\mathcal{A}) \leq j$ an analogue of Theorem 1.2 is true with a more general kind of redundant blockers. One can go even further and formulate conjectures as in [15] about classes $\text{Ex}(k+1)\mathcal{B}$ in the case when $\text{Ex } \mathcal{B}$ contains all j -fans, $j \geq 2$, but not all $(j+1)$ -fans. Yet another level of complexity would be to obtain any results in the case when \mathcal{B} does not contain a planar graph.

In Section 5 we proved decompositions for the class $\text{rd}_l K_4$ for general $l = 1, 2, \dots$. In the following table we present growth constants for l up to 5 obtained automatically with the help of Maple (and a simple program to enumerate graphs in \mathcal{T}_l'). We explicitly proved validity of the numerical estimates up to $l = 3$ in this paper.

l	$\gamma(\text{rd}_l K_4)$	Comment	$\gamma(\text{rd}_l K_4)/(2^l e)$
1	9.073311..	$= \gamma(\text{Ex } K_4)$, [6]	1.67..
2	12.677273..		1.17..
3	23.524122..	$= \gamma(\text{Ex } 2K_4)$	1.08..
4	45.5488..		1.05..
5	89.5511..	$= \gamma(\text{Ex } 3K_4)$	1.03..

The last column shows the ratio of the growth constant of $\text{rd}_l K_4$ and the growth constant of the class $\text{apex}^l(\text{Ex } K_3)$ (see [15]), where $\text{Ex } K_3$ is the class of forests of labelled trees. Not surprisingly, the numerical estimates indicate that this ratio approaches 1 as l increases. A similar situation can be observed with the ratio $\gamma(\text{rd}_l \{K_{2,3}, K_4\})/2^l$. This prompts the following questions: is it possible that for some $k = k(n) \rightarrow \infty$, a typical graph from $(\text{Ex } (k+1)K_4)_n$ consists of a forest and $2k+1$ apex vertices with probability $1 - o(1)$? Can this be generalised?

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